Weather

Misty weather today with threats of rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 73.6 and the minimum 48.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 57.2 and 41.5.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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SPARTACISTS TOLD THEY MUST YIELD WITHOUT TERMS

Request For Peace Brings Demand For Complete Surrender

PRESS DENOUNCED

Weimar Assembly Is Told Two Publications Incited Murder

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Basle, March 18.—A message from Berlin states that in reply to a request from the Spartacists for peace, Noske, the commander of the Government troops, has demanded the unconditional surrender of all the Spartacists in arms in Berlin. The newspapers state that up to the present 1,200 Spartacists have been arrested.

Lichtenberg Is Taken

Copenhagen, March 13.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that the Government troops have occupied the east end of the city, including the suburb of Lichtenberg, after lively fibhting. A considerable quantity of arms were captured. The losses of the Government troops were not heavy. Cases of bestial cruelty by the Spartacists are fully confirmed.

Papers Are Denounced

Bale, March 13.—In the German National Assembly at Weimar Noske, the commander of the Government troops, dealing with the insurrection in Berlin, denounced the newspapers Freiheit and Rotefalme for inciting to pillage and murder and the Independent Socialists for supporting them. He affirmed "the hyenas of the revolution" began their intrigues before martial law was proclaimed or a single detachment of troops ordered to march on Berlin. He announced that the division of Peoples' Marines, which broke their agreement not to supply arms to civilians, no longer existed.

Middle Class Fleeing

London, March 14.—The seriousness of the situation in Berlin is indicated by accounts of processions of refugees belonging to the middle classes, with their belongings packed on to wagons, fleeing to safer districts. This in the first time Berlin has seen such sights.

Appeal Is Refused In Paradissis Case

Winding Up Order For Chefoo Firm To Stand, Appeal, Court Rules

The appeal from the winding up order recently granted by the British Supreme Court in respect to the firm of Alex. E. Paradissis and Co., of Chefoo, was dismissed yesterday by the Full Supreme Court, consisting of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Judge Skinner Turner. Mr. F. A. Robinson appeared as official receiver, Mr. E. W. Godfrey on behalf of the petitioning creditor and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the company.

Early in the week charges of irregularities on the part of the principal member of the firm were made and yesterday Mr. Master read an affidavit made out by Alex. Paradissis to the effect that certain stocks of laces, which it was alleged had been hypothecated under his instructions by his brother, were in reality on the date of the winding up order sold to a firm called Paradissis Freres and then sent to an Australian firm.

In giving judgment the court declared that Mr. Paradissis had been shown to have filched from the company the whole of its good will by starting the firm of Paradissis Freres on the date of the winding up order. Moreover, it appeared that the brother was even then taking goods belonging to the company.

The petitioning creditor's costs were allowed by the court.

Grand Canal Improvement Outlined In Loan Granted To American Syndicate

American International Corporation Is Authorised To Issue Gold Loan Of $6,000,000 For Bettering Waterway

China Press Correspondence

Peking, March 18.—It will be remembered that some time ago offices were established here by the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company to take in hand an extensive scheme of railway construction and improvement of the Grand Canal. A network of new railway lines passing through some half a dozen provinces formed part of the scope of the work undertaken by the American railway builders and plans were organised for going ahead with the scheme.

A staff of expert American engineers was brought out by the Company from the United States, two of whom, Messrs. G. A. Kyle and Ed. Purcell, incidentally fell into the hands of Honan bandits while engaged on a surveying expedition and were released after considerable difficulties. Owing to the unsettled political conditions in this country, the scheme somehow never matured and Mr. William F. Carey returned to the United States after spending some profitless months in this country, the engineering staff of the Siems-Carey Railway Company being dissolved, some of them returning home and others engaging in business in China.

It would now appear that the railway scheme has been abandoned, for the time being, at all events, and only the plan for the improvement of the Grand Canal is to be proceeded with, the Siems-Carey Company being recommended for the work. The Peking Government today made public the text of the Grand Canal Improvement Loan, whose salient features may be outlined as follows:

Features Of Loan

The loan, which is styled "The Chinese Government Grand Canal Improvement 7 percent Gold Loan of 1917," is floated for the avowed purpose of improving the Grand Canal in Shantung and Chihli provinces and for making provision for financing further improvement if necessary. It is significant that the Chinese Government admits the necessity of parliamentary enactment and sanction by the President of the Republic before the loan agreement becomes effective. This quasi-constitutional attitude, of course, was adopted at a time when China had a parliament.

The preamble to the loan agreement goes on to state that the Government considers the Grand Canal work in the two named provinces as a part of national conservancy work, to wit, the improvement of that part of the canal commencing at Pangchiakou and Lanhuangpa in the north and ending at Weishanhu and Taierhchuang in the south, such extensions as may be required, work in connection with the valleys of the Yen and Sou Rivers, the Po River and marches and other tributaries of the main canal, and the improvement of the lands thus reclaimed; the loan agreement stipulates that on the date the agreement becomes effective the agreement executed between the province of Shantung and the American International Corporation dated April 19, 1916, is to be cancelled.

Provides For Agreement

The newly established Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy in Peking, with Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Cabinet Minister, at its head, is empowered to enter into an agreement with the American International Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the work in question. Provision is made for the extension of the north section of the Grand Canal from Taochenpu on the Yellow River to Tientsin via Linching and Tehchow and for the improvement of such extensions and tributaries of the main canal as may be required.

The issue price is 90 percent. It is stipulated in the agreement that

(Continued on Page 2)

American Soldiers Viewing Beautiful Scenery Of Germany

VIEWING THE SCENERY OF OLD GERMANY ©INTC

Officers of the American Army of Occupation viewing the old castle on the hill of Chochem, Germany, from across the waters of the River Mosselle. The ancient castle is at present being used as the headquarters of an American general.

PEACE WITHIN A WEEK, BUSINESS MEN DEMAND

Ultimatum Sent To Peking And Canton Governments And Two Delegations

An ultimatum was sent yesterday to the Peking and Canton Governments, the Northern and Southern peace delegations and Generals Wang Ting-chen, Deputy-Inspector-General of the Yangtsze, and Lu Yung-hsiang, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, by the organised commerical bodies of Shanghai, giving the Shanghai peace conference seven days within which to resume the peace sessions.

The message demanded irrespective of conditions peace and referred to the white banners hoisted by Chinese shops on Nanking, Foochow and Honan Roads and the Hongkew district, as expressive of the will of the people. Although the message made no direct threat that the next step, the refusal to pay government taxes would be carried out upon the expiration of the time limit, it stated that a reprisal such as the one suggested would look very ugly in the eyes of the world.

AND STILL THEY QUARREL

The harmless war of recriminations proceeds unbroken. Mr. Chu Chi-ch'en, Northern chief delegate to the abortive peace conference, yesterday notified Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Southern chief delegate, that the Northern troops in Shensi were obeying the armistice but the Southern troops were not. Peking has discovered that the best rebuttal to Southern arguments is to accuse the South of what the South accuses it.

To Renew Hostilities

Because of the persistent Northern advances on Shensi, General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, has instructed General Hsiung Keh-wu to resume hostilities in Shensi at once, according to a Peking telegram last night. He has also urged the Canton Government to take drastic measures to repulse the Northern menace in Shensi.

SHANGHAI GERMANS GO TO CAMP ON TUESDAY

Enemy Subjects Living In Settlement Get Orders From Police Stations

Orders were issued yesterday to all enemy subjects living in the Settlement to proceed to Embarkation Depot Number One on next Tuesday between the hours of eight in the morning and two in the afternoon. The notifications were given to all Germans and Austrians who registered at the various police stations of the Settlement.

All baggage is to be taken to the Depot at the same time. The amount of baggage is limited to 350 pounds per person as before. At the time of embarkation only hand baggage may be taken by passengers on board ship. Heavy baggage will be examined by the Customs at the Embarkation Depot next Thursday and taken to the ship prior to the embarkation of passengers.

Only one piece of heavy baggage per passenger will be accessible on the voyage and this piece is to be marked "Wanted On Voyage" with the labels provided at the Embarkation Depot.

None of the regulations apply, of course, to persons holding total exemption certificates although enemy subjects almost refuse to believe it. A long line of Germans and Austrians was at the Central Registry demanding verbal confirmation of this provision.

Men and women holding exemption certificates insisted on learning whether or not they would be required to go to the Embarkation Depot with those to be repatriated.

There is a possibility that another steamer will follow the Antilochus to Rotterdam, leaving here about the first of May. So many temporary exemptions have been allowed because of sickness that a greater number are to be left behind that was anticipated by officials in charge of deportation arrangements.

Sequestration of enemy property in the Central District continued yesterday. The Chinese in charge hope to complete the work by next Tuesday. Inventories of two German firms, Giesel and Company and The Hamburg-Amerika Linie, have been completed and the property taken to the Carlowitz and Company godown. Sixteen cases, containing machinery and office appliances, were taken from the building occupied by The Hamburg-Amerika Linie yesterday.

HELP OF PRESS ASKED FOR PEACE IN CHINA

General Hsu Tsao-ch'in Seeks Aid Of Papers To Defeat Militarism

"Help us overthrow the militarists' government in Peking in the same manner as you did in overthrowing the Manchu government," was the the appeal made by General Hsu Tsao-ch'in, former Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai and Tutuh of Nanking during the first revolution, at a luncheon given yesterday to forty Shanghai foreign and Chinese journalists at the Great Eastern Hotel by the three recently amalgamated peace societies, the World Peace Co-operation Society, the China Permanent Peace Association, Canton and the China Permanent Peace Association, Shanghai.

Charging President Hsu Shih-chang, General Tuan Chi-jui and Premier Chien with insincerity, the speaker urged the newspapermen to use their efforts to uphold the principles of righteousness and justice. The abolition of all the secret agreements with Japan, the restoration of Kiaochow and the abolition of the rights of extraterritority in China were the three questions General Hsu touched upon.

Blames Chen Shu-fang

General Hsu placed the blame for the suspension of the Shanghai peace conference entirely on the faithlessness of the Northern Government by ordering an armistice on one day and renewing fighting on another. General Chen Shu-fang, the Shensi Tuchun, was alleged to be at the root of all the trouble and the speaker believed that the Shensi problem would be solved by the dismissal of General Chen from his office.

Coming to Tuan Chi-jui, General Hsu asserted that he moved his army to strategical points in the interior of China under the pretext that China would participate in the European war. Instead of sending forces to Siberia or to France, he aggravated internal struggle by pouring troops into Shensi and Fukien. The European war has now come to a definite end yet General Tuan, said the speaker, is still increasing his military forces on the ground that the peace pact in Europe is not yet signed. The Tokio Government has declared that it would stop sending arms and munitions to help the North. President Hsu has expressed his intention to curb the army. But none of these promises have been carried out.

Press Is Thanked

The speaker concluded by expressing his thanks for the moral support given by the press, both foreign and Chinese, to the peace movement and requested those present to co-operate in the societies' effort in securing permanent peace for China.

Mr. Hsiao Yu-tang, a Shensi resident at Shanghai, then made an appeal to the journalists to urge the dismissal of Tuchun Chen Shu-fang as the best solution of the Shensi question. Mr. Hsiao claimed that he voiced the sentiment of 8,000,000 Shensi people. He graphically described the distress of the Shensi people and accused the Northern forces of breach of faith. He likened the militarists of Peking to those of Berlin, saying that between 7,000 and 8,000 houses were destroyed by huge guns after the issuance of the armistice mandate in November 1918. He also blamed President Hsu, Premier Chien and General Tuan for the disruption of peace.

Both speeches were interpreted by Mr. Zee Vee-wei, resident secretary of the International Reform Bureau.

Haig May Be Made Commander-In-Chief

Suggestion Has Been Advanced To Revive Former Post And Give It To Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—It is suggested that the old office of Commander-in-Chief of the British army may be revived and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig may be appointed to it. General Sir Herbert Plumer is mentioned for a high command.

The papers pay a warm tribute to Sir Douglas Haig on taking a well-earned rest and dwelt on his efforts to improve the conditions of service for junior officers. It is suggested that he feels now prior to carrying reforms and a congenial task awaits him in building up a new army on a voluntary basis.

BRITAIN IS SEEKING NEW TEXTILE MARKETS

Special Mission May Be Sent To Study Conditions In The Far East

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons Mr. Sugden drew attention to the serious nature of the markets abroad of the cotton spinning and weaving trade since the armistice and asked about the possibilities of opening new markets and a solution of exchange values.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland replied that it was the duty of commercial attaches and trade commissioners to report upon the possibilities of new and extended markets for British goods. The Far Eastern situation was full of anxiety and the despatch of a special mission of investigation was being considered. No report could suggest any general solution of exchange values as the problems differed in various localities. He was not aware of any prospect of shortage of American cotton for the Lancashire mills while the Government had already taken the necessary steps to secure the Egyptian supplies.

INFLUENZA HERE CLAIMS NINTH FOREIGN VICTIM

Mr. Samuel Green Dies In Hospital From Pneumonia Following Flu

The ninth death of the influenza epidemic occurred last night when Mr. Samuel Green, the well known golf professional, passed away at the General Hospital shortly after six o'clock. Mr. Green was sick but two weeks, pneumonia following the influenza attack.

Coming here from Scotland in 1912, he immediately became popular as the instructor at the Shanghai Golf Club. He was a Mason and was a member of the Masonic Club billiard team.

Deceased resided at Peitaiho Lane. He leaves a wife and two children.

The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at five o'clock and burial will be at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

BRITAIN TAKING STEPS TO WIN AIR DOMINATION

Empire Now Said To Hold Lead In Preparations For Civilian Flying

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons today General Seely said that it was intended to keep 102 air squadrons for defense but we should rely less on numbers than in remaining in the forefront of aerial development.

The possibilities of carrying mails from Cairo to India were extremely favorable. The Postmaster-General was very enthusiastic in that connection and would co-operate in every way. Mr. Churchill proposed to concentrate the efforts of the Air Ministry on this route first.

General Seely poined out that much more than the £3,000,000 mentioned in the estimate would be available for aviation. The whole resources of the Royal Air Force, consistent with the performance of their military duties, was at the service of civilian flying.

General Seely emphasised that we were already far before any other country in our preparations for civilian flying.

He hoped the principle of the draft of the International Aerial Convention, to which the Dominions and India had already agreed, would shortly be accepted by the Allies. If so there was little doubt the other nations would join.

General Seely mentioned that after experimenting for years we now had a wireless telephone by means of which an aeroplane could not only send messages to another aeroplane but receive answers. This latter had hitherto been impossible.

The whole route from Africa to India had been surveyed and the route from the Cape to Cairo was being surveyed.

General Seely mentioned we were now able to direct aeroplanes by wireless from the ground.

He also spoke of an enormous seaplane carrying 13,000 pounds at a speed of 100 miles an hour which had made a flight, and an even larger aeroplane carrying nearly 20,000 pounds which was being constructed. A still larger aeroplane was planned and a novel machine which, if it succeeded, would attain speeds hitherto undreamed of, was being constructed.

He emphasised the immense possibilities of airships and flying-boats on great navigable rivers such as the Nile and said that he was confident we should maintain our position in aerial development.

ECLIPSE BRINGS BIG CARGO

On her maiden trip, the United States Shipping Board cargo boat Eclipse, with 4,900 tons of cargo for this port, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon. The Eclipse has been assigned for operation to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The steamer is of 5,956 tons, is 470 feet long and was launched in October at the Moore-Scott yards, San Francisco.

BOLSHEVIK POWER RAPIDLY WANING, LONDON BELIEVES

Exhaustion Of Supplies And Valueless Money Are Causes

LACK MUNITIONS

Extremists At Odessa Are Spreading Propaganda Among Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—Reuter's Agency learns that authoritative circles are of the opinion that the military and civil power of the Bolsheviki has reached its zenith and is already on the decline owing to the exhaustion of supplies with which to feed its followers, coupled with the valuelessness of the paper money with which these followers are paid while the supply of arms and ammunition is also running low. Moreover constant dissention continues between the Soviets in Moscow and the Soviets in Petrograd, the railway communication is bad and strikes are frequent. The latest official reports from Russia confirm the gloominess of the situation.

On the Southern front the Bolsheviki continue to force back the army of the Don while on the eastern front the Bolsheviki are also gaining ground against the Orenburg Cossacks, who are demoralised and short of ammunition. In Poland the Ukrainians and Poles are still fighting each other while in the Baltic States a general offensive opened by the Germans and Letts is proceeding satisfactorily and they are advancing on Riga and Mitau.

Anxiety Over Odessa Situation

London, March 13.—Reuter's agency learns that the situation in Odessa is very unpleasant. The Bolsheviki are carrying on an intense propaganda among the Allied troops and General Bregorieff, the Bolshevik commander, with 3,000 troops, is in touch with the Germans at Nicolaieff, who are too demoralised to resist them. 3,000 other Bolshevik troops are in the rear of Gregorieff at Dolinsk. These troops are apparently the advance guard of a large Bolshevik force at Alexandrija. Two Bolshevik armored trains are shelling Kherson.

Fighting On Archangel Front

London, March 13.—Reuter's Agency is informed that continuous fighting has been proceeding on the Archangel front. In the Vaga sector an attack of the enemy was defeated with severe losses. The chief object of the attack was to secure a big food depot ten miles behind our front line.

On the Murman coast the enemy retired southward and our patrols have advanced sixteen miles beyond Segeya.

RATEPAYERS WILL HEAR 'B' COMPANY GRIEVANCES

Annual Meeting On April 9 Will See Airing Of Case Of Resigned Members

Grievances of resigned members of "B" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, will be brought before the ratepayers of the Settlement at the annual meeting on April 9, it was learned yesterday.

The entire history of the occurrences which led to resignations of over half the Company will be presented at the meeting, probably by a prominent Shanghai lawyer.

Following the meeting of company members at the Town Hall, it was expected that action would be taken by the Municipal Council and since the anticipated move has not been taken by the Settlement governing body, the men are preparing to lay their case before the ratepayers.

JAPAN'S EMIGRATION POLICY IS EXPLAINED

Interpellation Of Opposition At Tokio Answered In Written Reply

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 20.—An interpellation made by the opposition concerning the emigration policy of the Government has received a written answer which states that in view of the increasing population the Government is not unaware of the necessity of seeking an outlet abroad but the laws and conditions governing prospective countries for our emigrants must be every carefully considered.

The emigration policy of the Government may be considered to be chiefly guided by this consideration but, at the same time, the Government is not discouraging emigration in any manner and there is no restriction whatever on legitimate enterprises sending out emigrants.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

Three separate plans will be taken to prevent new hostilities in China. The Military Governors of the Yangtsze Provinces will be asked to exert their best efforts to mediate, General Chen Shu-fang will be asked to furnish concrete proof for the carrying out of the armistice terms in Shensi and President Hsu will personally request the unemployed statesmen to negotiate with the South.

At a meeting of the princes of the Ching Royal Household, it was decided to inform the Government that the Manchus refuse to be influenced by the Bolsheviki and that the report that Prince Su had gone to Mongolia was absolutely unfounded.

Mohammedan Chinese in Sinkiang and Kansu are rebelling against the Chinese authorities, it is reported. The Government ordered these provinces to take extra precautions and to prohibit the entrance of Turks into their territory.

The Ministry of Communications has called a conference of the managing-directors of the various railways in China. The conference, it is understood, will oppose the nationalisation of the railways in China.

Fake Rodin Works Made In Factories

Art Scandal, With Several Arrests, Gives Paris A Sensation

Paris, January 28.—A sensational development has occurred in the scandal connected with the discovery of Rodin "fake" factories, and the arrest of several sculptors accused of placing the spurious Rodins on the market.

One of the best-known artists arrested is a M. Jonchery, who now brings into the case the curator of the Luxemburg Museum, M. Leonce Benedite, one of Rodin's executors. According to Jonchery, M. Benedite ordered several reproductions of the master's work from him and another sculptor, named Le Bosse. He says that among the works entrusted to them was the execution of an enlargement of a national defense monument for Verdun.

Jonchery declares that it was notorious that the Luxemburg curator had a number of spurious Rodins made and reproduced both in marble and in bronze. He names a bronze founder who has made quite a fortune out of this work. It is said, indeed, that several of these Rodin "fakes" are in the collection of a member of the present French Cabinet. The remainder are dispersed in France, England and Italy.

While confessing his share in the "faking," Jonchery asserts that the works executed by him are faithful copies, and would not be disavowed by the master himself.

M. Benedite gives a categoric denial to Jonchery's statements. He says that he always felt an instinctive distrust of him, and only entrusted him with work of minor importance. The only foundation for Jonchery's assertions is, according to the Luxemburg curator, the fact that the former at one time made persistent efforts to get his services accepted as intermediary between M. Benedite and the sculptor Le Bosse, who was charged with the enlargement of one of Rodin's designs selected by the State as a victory monument.

When, however, in August, 1918, M. Benedite heard that Jonchery was working on a copy of Rodin's "Douleur," he did not hesitate to inform the police.

The case is likely to prove extremely complicated. A very large number of sculptors have worked at one time with Rodin. The latter had a studio-school where even accomplished artists were glad to collaborate with the master, who would often merely start and put the finishing touches to the works in course of execution, and not always signing them himself.

This circumstance may have facilitated the forging of Rodins and the placing of them with art dealers and collectors acquainted with Rodin's methods.

Members Of New British Cabinet

ABOVE:—SIR R. S. HORNE.
BELOW:—SIR ERNEST POLLOCK.

Two members of Premier Lloyd George's new cabinet. Sir Ernest Pollock, appointed Solicitor General, and Sir R. S. Horne, Minister of Labor in the new cabinet.

Canal Improvement Is Outlined In Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

in the event of any political or financial crisis arising which affects the money markets or the price of Chinese Government securities so as to render impossible in the opinion of the Corporation the successful issue of the loan bonds at the time agreed upon, then the Corporation reserves to itself the right, upon consultation with the Government respecting the period of the time, of being granted a reasonable extension for the performance of its contract. Other circumstances are also defined which shall be held to render the contract null and void.

The rate of interest for the present issue is fixed at 7 percent payable semi-annually, and unused funds on fixed deposit in China with the International Banking Corporation shall bear interest at current rates and the unused balance deposited in America shall bear interest at the rate of 2 percent.

The requisite safeguards are provided in respect of expenditure. The Canal Head Works Bureau and Canal Conservancy Bureau and contractors are required at all times to keep proper and correct books in English, showing all transactions of income and expenditure in detail and by items, and both parties shall have access to and the right to inspect such accounts.

Term Twenty Years

The term of the present issue is fixed at twenty years, the issue to be redeemed in fifteen equal, annual instalments, dating from the expiry of the fifth year of the issue, by drawings which shall be held in New York, which is appointed trustee for the bondholders, in conformity with the Amortisation Table annexed to the loan agreement.

The loan and all advances and temporary financing are secured by the lands to be reclaimed by the work done owned by the Government, the estimated area being certified by the latter to be approximately 800,000 mow, the area to be mapped after an actual survey and furnished by the Corporation. The loan is further secured by all revenues derived or to be derived by the Government from the Government lands affected by the work; also all proceeds from the sale, lease, and/or taxation of all reclaimed and/or improved lands as well as any special taxes which may be levied by the Government on lands benefitted by the work done.

The time limit for the completion of the work on the Shantung section is thirty months from the date of payment of the first estimate to the contractors, unless delayed by some unforeseen occurrence.

An important clause in the contract stipulates that should the Chinese Government desire to engage advisers relating to the reclamation of land, managing reclaimed land, and developing the communication facilities of the Grand Canal, it will request the Corporation to recommend suitable persons for approval and appointment.

In the event of a breach of the agreement all the revenues pledged as security shall, upon request of the Corporation, be transferred and administered by the Corporation of the Maritime Customs in the interest of the bondholders.

News Brevities

A lecture on "Spiritual Beings According to the Zoroastrian Religion" will be delivered before the Quest Society at the Carlton Monday by Mr. E. J. Commissariat.

* * *

Mrs. F. Howard Taylor will speak at the American Song Service Sunday at 5 p.m. in the Palace Hotel. A program of special music will be given.

* * *

Mr. Joseph J. Keegan, treasurer of the Shanghai Chapter, American Red Cross, acknowledges the sum of $500, received from the American Woman's Club through Mrs. Florence Ayscough, Honorary Secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, being part proceeds of the tea dansant recently given at the Carlton Cafe by the American Woman's Club.

* * *

The local branch of the International Banking Corporation has received a telegram from its head office advising that a dividend of G.$3 per share has been declared payable April 1 and that G.$445,245 have been added to undivided profits.

* * *

Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Danish Minister, accompanied by Countess Ahlefeldt, left Peking on March 19 en route for Denmark by way of Japan and the United States. Count and Countess Ahlefeldt have obtained leave of absence for several months and during this time Mr. A. Krebs will act as Danish Charge d'Affaires in Peking.

* * *

The corps of officers at the American Legation Guard has been increased by the arrival of four second lieutenants, Messrs. Busby, Jackman, Dean and Cleveland, who got to Peking yesterday morning. Lieutenants Busby, Dean and Jackman have all seen active service in France, the first-named having served for a year as a private in the French army before joining the Marine Corps and having won the Croix de Guerre in the French service. Lieutenant Cleveland is a nephew of the late President Grover Cleveland. The next U. S. transport, which is due in Chinwangtao on the 20th, will bring with her one captain and sixty men who have been assigned to service with the American Legation Guard.

* * *

News has been received at the local office of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., that the Barber Line steamer Loether Castle arrived at Kobe Wednesday and is expected to arrive here on March 28.

* * *

The passenger tender for the Empress of Japan will leave the Municipal jetty this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The Banvards

"Oh, Papa" is billed by the Banvard Musical Comedy Company at the Olympic tonight and the management promises a third snappy burlesque for local theater-goers. Tonight's production is the third melange to be staged by the popular American company and is said to be even brighter than "Love Elixir" and "Hello, Hawaii!"

A second big house saw "Hello, Hawaii!" last night. The Company has played to unprecedented audiences, standing room being at a premium again. The show was happily received, the stars and the sprightly chorus getting all their numbers over in tip-top style.

PEKING LOAN DISAPPROVED

According to a Peking telegram last night, the Peking Bank Consortium has decided to lodge a formal protest with the Peking Government against the issuance of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan with the surplus salt revenue as security for its redemption, as the action is contrary to the stipulations of the contract between the administration and the consortium. The representatives have also informed their respective Ministers of this irregularity and it is expected that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking will take some action shortly.

Special for Today

Divinity Fudge

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

Paris Fast Becoming Again The 'Gay Paree' Of Old Times

Social Capital Of World More Like Pre-War Days, With Peace Conference Complications

Paris, February 1.—Even more than London, Paris is a double city—a brilliant center, roughly defined by the circle of great boulevards, and divided by the river, with its fine embankments; and an outer region of dim, mysterious suburbs, tailing away untidily into the country.

Into this obscure periphery, its crowded streets of high tenements, neat little shops, its towering factories, warehouses, markets, and railway terminals, the foreign visitor rarely penetrates. Yet the Paris of alien dreams and fantastic legends, the hub of fashion and the theme of rolling oratory, could not live for five minutes without the ceaseless labor of that humble population; and without it the Parisian regiments would have made a very different showing in the war.

It is there Walt Whitman would have gone, chanting "in the name of all dead soldiers," singing of "Liberated and the divine average."

For we support all, fuse all.
After the rest is done and gone, we remain.
This first thought in sober justice.

The siren city that draws men and women from all parts of the world is coming back to her old-time ways. Many a year must pass ere it can be quite the same race after pleasure; but already there is apparent on every hand a struggle to seize the caterer's opportunity, to overcome the difficulties of supply, to reap the harvest of phenomenal prices.

Peace Conference Host

If Paris is overcrowded now, how will it be later on? A few weeks ago quiet citizens grumbled that the British officers first, and then the Americans, by their extravagance, were making the life of the native unendurable. Now, most of the great hotels have been requisitioned, in whole or in part, to accommodate the Peace Conference delegates.

Regular guests are politely ejected, or are allowed to remain at charges hitherto unheard of. Lucky is the stranger who finds any room at all, if he has not booked one a month ahead. Officers and soldiers on leave, or passing through the city, are constantly obliged to pass sleepless nights for lack of ordinary shelter.

The restaurants are similarly affected; happily the relaxation of the rule limiting meal hours has somewhat relieved the overcrowding. A very modest lunch costs ten francs, and a very modest dinner fifteen. There is still no sugar in public places; but waiters are less exacting in demanding one's bread tickets.

Tea rooms, which have had a bad time since the interdict was put on pastry and cakes, are reopening, and looking for prosperous times. Although sugar and eggs must still not be used, the ingenuity of the Parisian pastrycook is equal to the occasion.

The Food Handicap

A most popular and characteristic feature of Paris life used to be the music in the cafes and restaurants. This stopped when the war broke out. The bandsmen, many of them released soldiers, are now asking for leave to resume their instruments, and the plea will probably be heard very soon.

Food restrictions still handicap hostesses. Butter, milk, and eggs being almost unobtainable, entremets rarely figure on the private menu; water ices and indifferent fruit must satisfy the sweet tooth.

At the fashionable hotels there has been during the past week an outbreak of more ambitious entertainment, diplomatic dinner parties being numerous. Dancing has begun again, both in private and in public. It is hardly probable that the "Tango" and other freak dances of yore will soon be tolerated; but dancing classes, with masters to teach the latest steps, are much advertised, and the sillier music halls seem to thrive on the "Jazz" or some other new form of cacophony.

The "halls" and the theaters are packed beyond the measure of their most famous records, and cinema seats have commonly to be booked days ahead. The subscription nights at the Opera, suspended during the war, have been recommenced, and now, on Fridays, the "smart" night, the vast rotunda of the first national theater is crowded with those who are, or would like to be, called "Tout Paris." Evening dress, the masculine swallow-tail and the decolletage of the women, is emerging from the taciturn ban of war time.

Grand Prix Again

The Minister of Agriculture, who is overlord in these matters, has in principle assented to the resumption of racing. Steeplechasing is likely to begin in the spring, and there is every probability of the Grand Prix being run, after a lapse of four years, in course of the summer.

All the businesses which lie behind this expansion of worldly pleasure are booming. The only trouble of their proprietors is how, lacking hands, raw material and, above all, perhaps, transport, they can rise to the still greater opportunities before them.

It is the heyday of the universal provider; and, after all, he has many dependents and much leeway to make up. Lovers of those solitudes that can be found in every great city, and most comfortingly in Paris, will not grudge him his reward. But they may be allowed a backward thought of those early days of the war when the very heart of the tragedy of life seemed to be laid bare before us, when, reeling under the shock, the calm of a dark, still midnight in the gardens by the Seine restored our sanity and courage.

Saturday Club Meets At The Carlton Today

Interesting Program Of Speeches Arranged For Members And Guests

A program of three speeches which should be of exceptional interest has been arranged for the Saturday Club's tiffin at the Carlton this noon.

The speakers will be Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, director-general of the Bureau of Conservation and former Premier; Mr. Paul Page Whitham, American Trade Commissioner, and Dr. W. G. Hiltner, of the American Red Cross, who has recently arrived from Siberia. Mr. Whitham will speak on "The Transportation Factor of Post-War Reconstruction" and Dr. Hiltner will give some of his Siberian experiences.

Mr. H. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, will act as chairman of the meeting. The tiffin begins at 12:15 p.m. and the meeting will close not later than 2 p.m. members of the Club may bring guests.

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9.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
10.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on silver savings accounts.
11.—Interest at 5 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
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Vision Of A World Girded In Air As On Sea Sketched By British Air Ministry

London, January 26.—Visions of mighty aircraft, soaring over continents and oceans at the speed greater than an express train, and carrying a freight equal to the contents of twenty goods-trucks, are conjured up by "Notes on Airships for Commercial Purposes" issued yesterday by the Air Ministry. Among the striking points contained in this document are:

Future airships will be of 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity (or about five times the capacity of the German super-Zeppelin) and 6,000 horse-power, carrying a freight of 200 tons at a maximum speed of over 86 miles per hour.

The measurements of these leviathans would be:

Length 1,100 ft., or, if placed on end, 100ft. higher than the Eiffel Tower.

Height 150ft., overtopping the Nelson Monument by 8ft.

They could be continuously in the air for three weeks, and would possess a range of £300,000, and the hydrogen used would in-non-stop flights of 1,000 miles upwards would be common. The cost of such a monster is estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000, and the hydrogen used would involve a running cost of about £6 per hour.

With a crew of six officers and 26 men, these airships could go over or around storm, link up continents and oceans by means of stations 2,000 to 3,000 miles apart, and bring New York within a leisurely three days' journey of London.

The larger the airship the greater its efficiency. The reverse applies to the aeroplane.

Airship development has been more rapid than that of the aeroplane.

The biggest modern aeroplane will usurp the functions of the smaller modern airships, but the latter, when made sufficiently big, will outstrip steamer and long-distance train transit.

By mooring airships out in the open important economies will be effected.

Nine airship stations, and a number of airships, now used by the Admiralty, may soon be available for commercial purposes.

Pilots will receive salaries of £200 to £650 a year, thus offering careers of promise to trained men, who will shortly be leaving the Air Force.

It is made clear in these "Notes" that there will be no commercial competition between the airship and the aeroplane. The airship, says the report, is essentially a long-distance weight-carrying craft as compared with the short-distance high-speed aeroplane.

The airship is worthy of consideration for commercial flight involving non-stop journeys of 1,000 miles and upwards.

It appears that for commercial purposes large rigid airship stations should be established at distance of 2,000-3,000 miles apart, mainly for trans-oceanic traffic, while the aeroplane would be used for bringing passengers and merchandise to these from neighbouring countries.

Trains And Steamers Beaten

For example, a continental airship service could run from Lisbon to New York, passengers being taken to Lisbon from Paris, Rome, etc., by aeroplane. In this way the aeroplane would compete with the train and the airship with the steamship, over which she would have the advantage of reducing the average time of transit by at least 50 percent.

In addition to this airships would be used for linking up the railways in such places as Central Africa, where the country is difficult both for aeroplanes and land transport.

Though airships are generally considered to be fair weather craft, up to the end of November there were only nine days in 1918 when no airship flight took place in the British Isles—which are notorious for possessing almost the worst weather conditions in the world.

Mooring-Out Advantages

Successful experiments have been made in mooring out airships in the open. For instance, an airship has been moored out for six weeks in a perfectly open expanse to a specially designed mast. Only two or three men were required to look after the ship, and winds of up to 52 m.p.h. have been ridden out without any damage whatever resulting. With this system an airship should live out in the open for many months at a time.

The possibilities of using floating sheds on water are also being inquired into, and appear to be promising.

The use of a mooring mast will very greatly increase the regularity of any airship service, as the chief difficulty at present consists in taking airships in and out of sheds.

In the same way, improvements in the fabric for non-rigid envelopes and outer covers of rigid airships will result in decrease in running costs by reducing the hydrogen consumption.

Nine Stations Available

Nine airship stations of various sizes will in all probability shortly cease to be in use by the Admiralty. These will, therefore, become available for commercial purposes, though the greater part of the ground is occupied under the Defense of the Realm Act.

In addition a certain number of S.S. Zero airships and coastal star airships will become available for disposal.

The "Notes" claims that whereas increase in size of aeroplanes brings many difficulties in its train, with no compensating improvement in efficiency, increase in size of airships gives improved efficiency, thereby opening up future possibilities of extraordinary value.

The development of rigid airships, it is stated, has been even more rapid than that of aeroplanes. In 1914, the average endurance of a German rigid at cruising speed was under one day, and the maximum full speed about 50 m.p.h.

In 1918 (German L70 class, 2,195,000 cu. ft. capacity), the endurance at 45 m.p.h. has risen to 177.5 hours (7.4 days) and the maximum full speed to 77 m.p.h.

The British R38 class (2,720,000 cu. ft. capacity) has an estimated cruising endurance at 45 m.p.h. of 211 hours (8.8 days), 34 hours greater than the German L70 class.

Comparing lighter-than-air with heavier-than-air transport the report takes the British D.H. 10a as the best all-round aeroplane in August, 1918 (for which month the figures are given), and the German L70 as the typical lighter-than-air craft.

The table shows that the speed at 10,000ft. of the aeroplane was 125 miles per hour; that of the airship 77.6 miles, giving the former a percentage superiority of 61.1. The cruising endurance of the D.H. 10a. was 14 hours, and the L70's was 177.5 hours, an airship superiority of 1,167 percent. The total lift of the L70 was 66.6 tons against the aeroplane's 4.02 tons, thus giving the lighter-than-air machine a superiority of 1,557 percent, while the L70's horse-power was 2,100, compared with 810 of the D.H. 10a, a superiority of 159 percent for the larger craft.

The Larger The Better

Dealing with their comparison, the "Notes" states: It cannot be too strongly emphasised that many of the advantages apparently possessed by heavier-than-air machines at the present time result from their relatively small lift. Thus, an aeroplane of 60 tons total lift, if found to be possible at all, would certainly be very much less convenient to land and handle on the ground than aeroplanes of existing sizes, and would require overall dimensions about twice those of the largest existing machines.

Mathematical data are given to show that aeroplanes decrease in efficiency as they increase in size, while the larger the airship the greater the efficiency gained. "The natural tendency will therefore be towards larger airships."

The functions now performed by the smaller airships, it is declared, will be usurped more and more by aeroplanes.

Trans-Ocean Lines

Airships may be expected to develop in the direction of increased size to a limit which is not yet in view. The outstanding characteristics of lighter-than-air craft will be reasonably high speed, very long endurance, great weight-carrying capacity for freight, stores, passengers, etc.

Therefore, the report adds, it would appear that the line of policy to be adopted is to develop the aeroplane for transport over distances under, say, 500-830 miles, and the rigid airship for trans-oceanic and possibly trans-continental flights of over this length.

Bad weather will not appreciably endanger a rigid in flight, and its chief operational handicap has so far been the probability that it will sooner or later be caught out in a high wind lasting for a longer period than the endurance of the ship, so that the ship would then have to attempt to land before the wind dropped and would probably be wrecked.

Leviathan

If the meteorological reports for previous years are examined, it will be seen that even under unfavorable conditions it will be possible for a ship with a three weeks' endurance to leave the shed during any temporary lull in the wind, carry out a fortnight's flight, and calculate on being able to return and land during another lull in the ensuing week.

Should the large ship meet a storm, she will be able to go round or over it, and could afford to wait in the air for fine weather in which to land.

A 10,000,000 cu. ft. capacity rigid will have a disposable lift of over 200 tons, which is available for petrol, ballast, crew, passengers, freight, in varying proportions as desirable. Its length is estimated at 1,100 feet, its height 150 feet, its endurance (i.e. sustained flight) at approximately three weeks, with a "cruising speed" of 46 to 52 miles per hour, and a maximum of 70 to 80 m.p.h.; and a maximum range of over 20,000 miles, or nearly once round the world. Such an air-monster would cost £200,000 to £300,000.

Salaries are estimated at from £800 per annum for the manager of a large station to £200 for a junior pilot. Senior pilots would receive £650 a year. Housing accommodation on model village lines will be provided, as it is essential to have workmen close at hand.

Hydrogen costs 10s. per 1,000 cu. ft. from contractors (giving a running cost per hour £3 to £6, according to the size of the ship), but with the latest gas producing plants installed at airship stations, it is anticipated that 5s. per 1,000 cu. ft. will be the average cost, and the estimates have been based on that figure, which, it is thought, will be further reduced as the uses of hydrogen for commercial purposes develop.

Comprehensive details concerning airship personnel are given. Thus, the largest type of craft would have a captain, 1st officer, 2nd officer, engineer officer, two spare pilots, two coxswains, eight riggers, 13 engineers, three W. T.

These would actually go up with the airship, and in addition a party of 34 artificers would be attached to each of these craft, but would not travel with it.

France Appoints Gen. March One Of Legionnaires

GENERAL PEYTON MARCH

General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, by order of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau of France, has been appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. General March is shown wearing his new decoration shortly after the presentation was made by General Cellardet, of the French Military Mission, who acted on behalf of his Government.

Obituary

Amy Woodfordefinden

Reuter's Service

London, March 14.—The death is announced of the composer Amy Woodfordefinden.

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Cigarettes

New Engineering Works Pays 30 Percent

Company To Issue Unissued Stock

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., held its annual meeting at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce when the directors' disposition of the year's proceeds was endorsed without question, and with only a slight passive dissenting vote, by the large meeting of shareholders. A resolution asking the directors to call an extraordinary meeting to consider the issue of unissued stock was passed, only part of the assembly voting.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. Arnhold, chairman, and there were also present Messrs. A. W. Brankston, A. W. Burkill and J. W. C. Bonnar, directors; legal advisers to the company, and 44 shareholders representing 68,687 shares. When the notice convening the meeting had been read the chairman said:

"Gentlemen: As the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, have been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission take them as read.

"The result of the year's working has again constituted a record, and the figures which have been submitted to you will, I am sure, be considered satisfactory. Our works have been very fully occupied during the past year, as although repair work fell off slightly, owing to the decreased number of vessels which visited this port as a result of the war conditions, this has been more than made up by the increased amount of new construction work which has been entrusted to us. This, combined with the fact that the company is now deriving substantial benefit from the conservative policy which has been pursued in the past, explains the very satisfactory results before you. Before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the accounts, I will, as usual, make a few remarks thereon.

"The balance of the profit and loss account, including Tls. 43,952.70 carried forward from 1917, is Tls. 581,036.06, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:

	Tls.
To pay a dividend of 20% ..	99,335.00
To pay a bonus of 10% ...	49,667.50
To place to Material Equalisation Fund	250,000.00
To place to Depreciation Fund	25,000.00
To place to Dividend Equalisation Fund	50,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund ..	53,333.38
To donate to War Funds ...	20,000.00
To carry forward	33,700.18
Making a total of Tls.	581,036.06

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that the land account has gone up very considerably; this is mainly due to the purchase of a large piece of land on the Pootung Point, which will be absolutely necessary if we are to proceed with our policy of development, to which I will later on revert.

"Buildings, plant, machinery, steam launches: Under this heading there is an increase of Tls. 104,752.90, which is represented by the cost of our new slip-way, and to the electrification of part of our plant, both of which we referred to last year, and further by the purchase of new machinery, the erection of an additional motor machine shop, and a new godown. The cost of upkeep of plant and buildings has been charged against revenue, and a further sum of Tls. 25,000 added to Depreciation Fund. It has also been decided to erect a house for our managing director in the neighborhood of the works. Our yards have increased to such an extent that we consider it essential that the managing director should live near the works, and be accessible at all times.

"Stocks: There is a considerable increase under this heading, which is partly due to larger holdings and partly to the advanced cost. The uncertainty and difficulty in obtaining stocks, owing to the war, compelled us to purchase whenever opportunities occurred to ensure the continuity of our business, and consequently the very sudden end of hostilities, which could not possibly be foreseen, has found us with more expensive stocks than would otherwise have been the case. The stocks have all been taken at the actual laid-down cost, but the replacing cost in England is today considerably lower. Your directors, therefore propose an appropriation of Tls. 250,000, to Material Equalisation Fund, which if approved of, will bring this fund up to Tls. 350,000 or approximately 35 percent of the actual cost of our stock. This will enable us to meet any competition and if at the end of twelve months when we see how the world markets for materials generally have readjusted themselves, it is found unnecessary to maintain this fund at such a high figure, a readjustment can easily be made. While on this subject, it will, no doubt, interest the shareholders to know that this course is fully approved of by our auditors, who consider that it is advisable to place this large amount to Material Equalisation Account, as it is impossible to forecast at the present moment how prices will go, and it is best to be on the safe side.

"Sundry debtors: Tls. 328,468.35: This amount includes the last instalment on one of the steamers built for Norwegian owners, which has since been paid. These debts are all good, and have meanwhile mostly been liquidated.

"I will now turn to the other side of the balance sheet.

"Reserve fund: At the last annual meeting it was decided to transfer Tls. 50,000, to Reserve Fund, whereas the actual amount appearing as having been transferred is only Tls. 21,666.62. The balance of Tls. 28,333.38 has been transferred to a Staff Provident Fund. During the course of the year, your board came to the conclusion that if we wished to retain the services of our staff, it was desirable to introduce a Provident Fund, and it was further decided that in order to make this worth while, this fund should be made retrospective, as from the time that the foreign members of our staff joined the company. After discussing the matter with our auditors, it was decided that the proper course to adopt was to debit this year's working only with such part of the Provident Fund as concerned this year, and that, as the balance was for past services, it should be taken out of the Reserve Fund as if the allocations had been made from year of year, the amount available for transfer to the Reserve Fund would have been so much less. As the successful working of the company's business is due in the first place to the efforts of the staff, I feel sure that shareholders will approve of the action of the directors in inaugurating this Provident Fund.

"Hongkong Bank—Tls. 410,215.71: Our overdraft at the end of the year is rather high, but this is due to the heavy outlay we have had in purchasing new land. When last I addressed you I directed your attention to the fact that further additions and improvements were being undertaken, and such extensions as we have already made have not only fully justified the initial outlay, but have encouraged us in pursuing a policy of further development. The new slip-way referred to was completed early in the year, and has since accommodated many small craft, and thus relieved the dock and left it free for larger vessels, but in spite of this, a great deal of work continues to go past us owing to our having only one dock. Your directors therefore have in contemplation the construction of another dock. With this in view, and the increased amount of new building we are undertaking, we had to provide for future extensions, and consequently decided to purchase the only suitable site still available, to which I have already referred. The piece of land acquired has over 550 feet of river frontage and you will thus see should prove ample for future requirements, and the carrying out of the views which we have for its development. During the year, we have built two 2,000-ton steamers, one steel 3-masted schooner with auxiliary motors, one steel ferry launch, one steel motor tug, one steel pontoon, in addition to the usual repair work, etc., and we have since closed contracts for four further 2,000-ton vessels. Now that war restrictions have been removed a larger number of vessels are again calling at this port; we therefore expect that the amount of repair work will largely increase, and if we wish to be in a position to contend with this, in spite of the contracts we have taken on for new construction work, it is necessary for us to reorganise our yards on this side of the river and install a quantity of new machinery, part of which has already been ordered. Fortunately it is now possible to again obtain machinery from England with fairly prompt delivery; and this reorganisation of our yards will involve a considerable cash outlay, to which must be added provision for the development of our new Pootung property. We must therefore conserve our resources as much as possible, in order to carry through this big development scheme in a manner which will in no way hamper the company's business. Your directors feel confident, after carefully going into the situation, that this will be feasible without in any way affecting the dividends, which it is our ambition to maintain, but it will, no doubt, be necessary later on to make a further issue of the unissued capital of the company at a considerable premium, to provide for the increased capital expenditure, which has become necessary.

"The contribution to British war funds will, I feel sure, have your approval.

Hold Strong Position

"When the developments which we now have in view have been completed, our position should be extremely strong, so that we should then be in a position to compete with any works of a similar nature in the Far East.

"This is all I had proposed to say, gentlemen, but a letter has meanwhile been received, signed by a number of shareholders, reading as follows:

"'We, the undersigned, shareholders in the above company, beg to protest most emphatically against the proposed apportionment of the profits, as set forth in the North China Daily News of the 5th inst., and we consider the bonus recommended far too small in relation to the net profits made during the year. We consider that the board should increase the bonus to Tls. 1.50 per share and either pay the extra tael in cash, or if this is inconvenient, issue part of the unissued shares to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every five old shares at par.'

"This letter had 34 signatures, of which four are not even shareholders. They represent about one-half of the number of shares controlled by me personally, and I only mention this to show that I should be the chief beneficiary if the suggestions contained in the letter were adopted; consequently, if these proposals have not my support, shareholders will realise that I do not think these proposals are in the best interests of the company.

"As regards the suggestion that the dividend or bonus, which are one and the same thing, should be increased, I would point out to shareholders that, according to Article No. 121, no larger dividend shall be declared than is recommended by the directors, but that the company in general meeting may declare a smaller dividend.

Concerning Capital Increase

"If the members wish for an increase of capital by the issue of new shares, a special resolution will have to be passed and if it is the feeling of this meeting that such a special resolution shall be proposed and passed, arrangements will be made to do so. At the same time, I would point out that there can be no question of issuing shares at par. As I have already explained to you, the company will be requiring all possible funds it can obtain to carry out its program of extension and there would be, therefore, no reason in issuing the same at par when it is possible to issue same at 20, at which figure an offer has already been received to underwrite any such new issue.

"As regards the complaint that a bigger distribution should have been made, I cannot do better than refer you to the report of the Bangkok Dock Company. This company's capital is Ticuls 1,000,000. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account on December 31, 1918, was Ticuls 808,001.32, and it was decided out of this to pay a dividend of 20 percent Ticuls 200,000; to place to reserve Ticuls 100,000, and to dock extensions and improvements Ticuls 400,000.

"You will see from this that in making the proposed distribution of profits for last year we are in the good company of other similar undertakings in the East, who realise the necessity, the same as we do, for being conservative and providing for future extensions. The policy of this company in the past has been to pay its shareholders a fair dividend, while continuing to steadily consolidate the company's position, and as long as I control the policy of the company, this policy will be maintained. During the past four years, if the present distribution is approved of, 97 percent will have been paid away in dividends, and if 30 percent is such a paltry dividend as it has been stated in the press, I fail to realise what shareholders really would consider a fair return on their money. I must confess to a feeling of disappointment that shareholders should, without waiting to hear what the directors have to say, express themselves in such unmeasured terms in the press. Such letters do not in any way affect the judgment of your board. The big profits which have been obtained during the last few years are the result of the conservative policy which has been followed; but for this the profits would have been much smaller, and if we were once to depart from this policy the results would very soon be shown in greatly reduced profits.

"This, gentlemen, is all I have to say, and before sitting down I shall be pleased to answer any question which shareholders may like to ask."

No shareholder rose to put any questions and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolutions Are Adopted

That the report and accounts as presented, be passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bonnar. Ten dissenting votes.

That a dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share and a bonus of Tls. 0.50 per share be paid for the year ending December 31, 1918.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Ambrose. Three dissenting votes.

That the appointment of Mr. J. H. Dollar as a director be confirmed and also that Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. John Johnstone, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson. Passed unanimously.

That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Tls. 750. Proposed by Mr. F. Schwyzer, seconded by Mr. R. Toeg.

That a donation to British war funds of Tls. 20,000 be appropriated out of the profits of the company for distribution as the directors see fit. —Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. A. A. Brady.

The chairman then stated that this concluded the official business of the meeting, but, as stated in the speech, an opportunity would be given to shareholders to indicate their sentiment as to the issue of unissued shares.

"The only question which arises to my mind," Mr. Arnhold commented, "is as to whether it is fair to shareholders to issue the shares at the high figure of Tls. 20. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is. The premium on a new issue of 30,000 shares would be Tls. 450,000, and shareholders not desiring to take up the shares they are entitled to would be participating in the extra profits earned on this Tls. 450,000, of working capital, which will have been obtained without any cost whatever to the company, that is to say, to the present shareholders."

The chairman then read the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Spunt and seconded by Mr. H. H. Read:

That the directors be requested to call an extraordinary general meeting of the company to consider a resolution authorising the issue up to 30,000 of the unissued shares of the company, which shares shall first be offered to shareholders.

The resolution was passed, only part of the meeting voting and there being two dissenting votes. The chairman stated that the meeting would be called to consider the question.

BIG STRIKE IN INDIA

(London Times Correspondence)

Bombay, January 9.—(Received per Eastern Telegraph Co.) The largest strike in the mill or any other industry in India began at Bombay City today, when the mill hands went out demanding an increase of the bonus recently granted.

The trouble began last month in one mill, and the employes there have been able peacefully and otherwise to secure the support of practically all the mills in the island, with the result that nearly 100,000 hands are now out. Slight instances of hooliganism are reported, but the situation on the whole is quiet.

The police held an informal meeting today with the Mill Owners' Association. The shops are open in the area concerned and there are no signs of panic, nor have armed police or troops been called out.

ALWAYS HAPPY AND BRIGHT

is the man or woman who keeps health regular and liver active with the aid of

PINKETTES

These tiny laxatives act as gently as nature, dispelling constipation, 'liver,' biliousness, sick headaches, dizziness. They purify the breath, clear the skin, aid digestion.

Of chemists everywhere, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

WHAT WOMAN NEEDS

above all things are Health and Happiness. These are the true Woman's Rights! Every woman is entitled to them. Dame Nature intended her daughters to be healthy in body and happy in mind. Any woman conscious of pain and trouble which she feels might be removed will be well advised to make careful enquiry as to the cause. If it is found—as indeed is frequently the case—that a disordered digestion is giving rise to ill-health and the consequent depression of spirits, medicine of the right sort will doubtless soon set matters right. But it must be of the right sort. Beecham's Pills are to be strongly recommended for woman's needs. They may be taken with perfect confidence for derangements of the digestive organs, including such unpleasant ailments as sick-headache, biliousness, flatulence, constipation and the lassitude and worries often incidental to her sex. Every woman may get nearer to Health and Happiness by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: $5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize			$50,000
1	Second „			10,000
1	Third „			5,000
2	Fourth „	$2,000	each	4,000
2	Fifth „	1,000	„	2,000
2	Sixth „	500	„	1,000
10	Seventh „	100	„	1,000
20	Eighth „	50	„	1,000
20	Ninth „	40	„	800
20	Tenth „	30	„	600
50	Eleventh „	20	„	1,000
700	Twelfth „	15	„	10,500
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	300	„	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	100	„	200
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	50	„	100
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30	„	120
4	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20	„	80
4	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10	„	40
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10	„	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10	„	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10	„	3,990
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10	„	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10	„	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10	„	7,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10	„	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10	„	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10	„	990
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10	„	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10	„	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10	„	180
4,780	drawn tickets		Total	$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Appetizing Advertising

No matter how appetizing some of the things about which we tell you in our ads may seem to be, a personal inspection at our store will convince you that they are even more appetizing than their names imply.

Make it a point to drop in and see for yourself!

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Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

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Eastern Garage
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Telephone, Central 115

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"HUPMOBILE"
"MOON"
"PREMIER"
"INTERSTATE"
"MAXWELL"

and

"DENBY"
"CLYDESDALE"
"MAXWELL" Trucks

also

"INDIAN" Motor-Cycles

Facilities for general overhauling, body building, painting, recharging of storage batteries.

We have the most complete and up-to-date stock of Automobile and Motor-Cycle Accessories in Sharghai.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING AT RACE COURSE TODAY

Eight Events Scheduled With Saddling Bell For First Race At 1:30 O'clock

Today's Races

1. The Alexandra Park Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.
2. The Croxton Park Selling Race. Seven furlongs.
3. The Gosforth Park Handicap. One mile.
4. The Haydock Park Plate. Half a mile.
5. The Hurst Park Stakes. Seven furlongs.
6. The Kempton Park Cup. One mile and a quarter.
7. The Lingfield Park Selling Race. One mile and a quarter.
8. The Sandown Park Stakes. One mile and a quarter.

The first Shanghai Race Club extra meeting of the season comes this afternoon. Eight events are scheduled with the first saddling bell ringing at 1:30 o'clock.

A second extra meeting is scheduled for next Saturday, the Easter meeting comes April 21, and extra meetings will also be held on May 17, October 4, October 11 and November 22. The annual Spring meeting is fixed for May 5, 6 and 7 and the Autumn races for November 10, 11 and 12.

At Kiangwan April 5

The 50th meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at the Kiangwan Track on Saturday, April 5. Entries will close a week from Saturday.

Harriers Run Today

The last cross-country chase of the season will be held by the Harriers' Club this afternoon starting from Hongkew Park pavilion at 3 o'clock. The course will be of 3 miles length over Kiangwan country and both fast and slow packs will be out.

Rifle Association

March Monthly Cup Competition

The March monthly competition took place on Thursday, Range, 200 yds. Bisley, one sighter and ten scoring shots. The weather conditions were good. There were fifty more competitors and the following are the results:

"A" Class

W. T. Rose....5-4445555444	=44(a)
A. M. Collaco..3-5455454444	=44
J. Macbeth	42
F. W. Snape	42
T. C. Britton	41
O. L. Ilbert	41
F. E. Hodges	40
G. H. Willder	39

"B" Class

J. Johansson	44(b)
W. G. Smith	43
H. Lane	42
H. W. Lambert	40
P. G. Tate	39
E. K. Howe	39
A. Q. Adamson	38
H. F. Cranfield	37
C. Matsuno	36
F. J. W. Melville	36
R. F. Wilner	36
C. L. Boynton	34
J. P. Pereira	32
K. Kawanami	31
P. Markham	31
Y. Tamura	30
J. Evans	27
F. Fukuchi	27
K. Tsunoda	20
S. H. Peek	19
T. Fujii	16

"C" Class

C. Reeves....3-4454444435	=41(c)
A. F. Gomes...3-5555344442	=41
H. Bone	40
Y. Hori	38
G. V. Jensen	37
A. White	37
D. Kajiwara	34

"D" Class

T. W. Mitchell 3-5453343445	=40(c)
R. T. Ito....3-4444444444	=40
S. Okada	39
K. D. Chen	39
C. P. Grant	38
A. L. Mottu	38
F. J. Smith	37
H. Robinson	35
Wm. Hu	35
H. Noishiki	35
Y. Fong	34
E. M. Reid	33
A. C. Godby	33
T. Ohshima	32
S. A. Collaco	31
F. Dinis	28
B. Dawson	25

(a) Winner of spoon and third leg on cup.
(b) Winner of spoon and second leg on cup.
(c) Winner of spoon and first leg on cup.

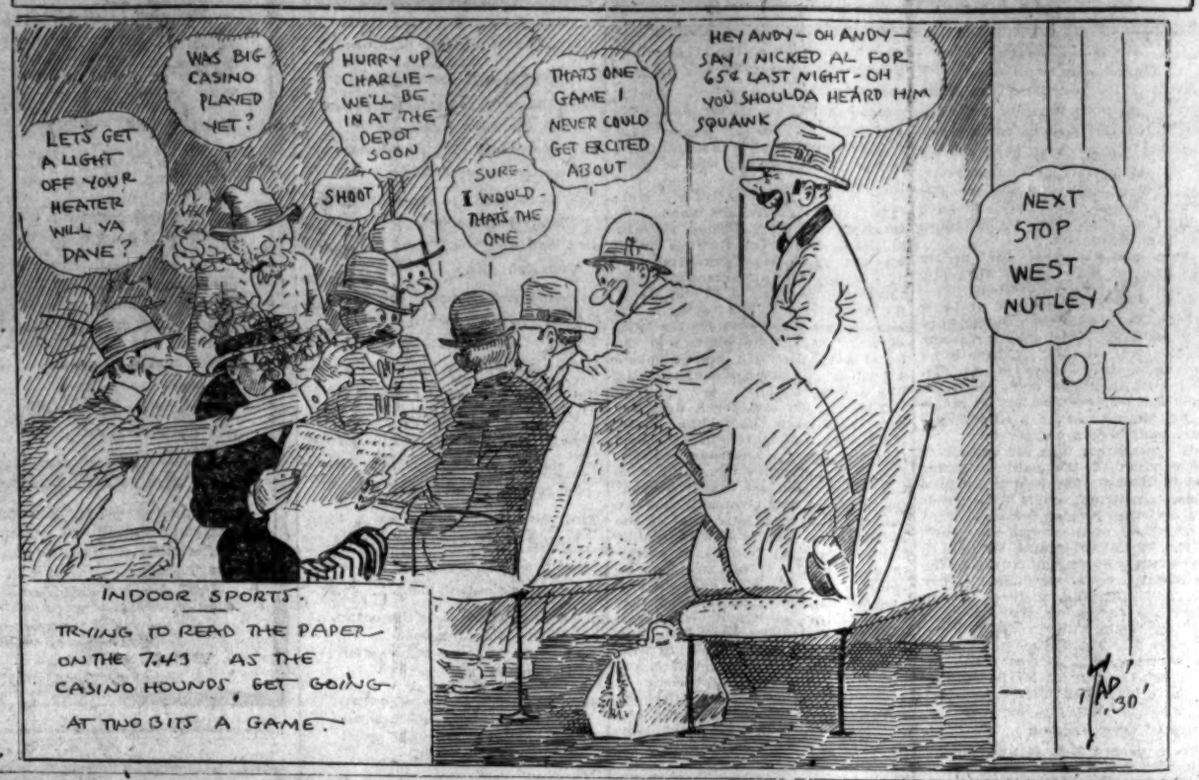
Siberian Red Cross Cup

The second Siberian Red Cross Cup, presented by Mr. T. T. Chow, which should have been shot off on Saturday, has been postponed till the 29th owing to the S.V.C. corps parade on the 20th inst.

So far, only 25 entries have been received for the competition, and it is hoped that members of the Association and the members of the Defense Forces will support this competition in full strength, as the proceeds of the entries ($1 each) will help to swell the Allied Red Cross for Siberia.

Competitors who may find themselves unable to shoot can enter and swell the dollar entries. Entry forms and conditions of the competition may be obtained from Mr. A. M. Collaco, Secretary, care of Russo-Asiatic Bank or from Q.M.S. W. T. Rose, care of Orderly Room.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


WAS BIG CASINO PLAYED YET?
LETS GET A LIGHT OFF YOUR HEATER WILL YA DAVE?
HURRY UP CHARLIE - WE'LL BE IN AT THE DEPOT SOON
SHOOT
SURE - I WOULD - THAT'S THE ONE
THATS ONE GAME I NEVER COULD GET EXCITED ABOUT
HEY ANDY - OH ANDY - SAY I NICKED AL FOR 65¢ LAST NIGHT - OH YOU SHOULDA HEARD HIM SQUAWK
NEXT STOP WEST NUTLEY
INDOOR SPORTS.
TRYING TO READ THE PAPER ON THE 7.43 AS THE CASINO HOUNDS, GET GOING AT TWO BITS A GAME.
TAD '30

SKOTTOWE CUP GAME BIG ATTRACTION TODAY

Championship Match Between Recs And St. Xavier's To Aid B. W. W. A. Treasury

The big attraction for football followers this afternoon is the championship match in the Skottowe Cup series between the Shanghai Recreation Club and St. Xavier's elevens. The game will be played at the Police Field and will start at 2:45 o'clock.

Admission tickets are on sale throughout the Settlement at one dollar and the entire proceeds will go to the British Women's Work Association. Boy Scouts will be on hand with boxes to receive further contributions for the B.W.W.A.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will referee and the teams will line up as follows:

St. Xavier's—E. E. Wilson, C. Encarnacao (Capt.), H. Favacho, F. Dixon, J. Johnson, W. Favacho, F. Gutierrez, A. Gutierrez, G. Silva, A. d'Aguiar and J. Gutierrez. Reserve: H. Garry.

S. R. C.—A. H. dos Remedios, L. P. Quincey, B. H. Smith, M. Seredkin, A. M. A. Hansen, S. Emamooden, A. V. White, J. L. Wade, A. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke and W. T. Manley (Capt.). Reserve: C. Smith.

AMERICAN TOOLS BEST, SAYS GERMAN EXPERT

Writing in a recent issue of the Berlin Boersen-Courier, Herr Walter Waldschmidt expresses considerable anxiety regarding Germany's ability to regain its export trade in machine tools after the war and incidentally praises the quality of such tools made in the United States. As quoted in Commerce Reports, Herr Waldschmidt says:

"When forming an opinion of export possibilities after the war, the fact that manufacturers will not have to go outside Germany for the raw materials necessary would appear to be of great advantage. In this the Entente's economic war will not be able to hurt us. But, on the other hand, competition in foreign countries will be much stronger than before the war. As a result of the Entente's enormous demand for tool machinery (and machine tools), the factories in enemy countries have been greatly enlarged. Their unusual profits have enabled them wholly or to a large extent to cover the cost of new construction, with the result that future costs of production will be cut. Their financial power will enable them to sell on credit; something which American manufacturers never before have done.

"The German industry will be placed on a solid basis only when each manufacturer concentrates on a single, carefully-chosen type of tool machine. The low returns which German factories in this field hitherto have netted is perhaps due to the fact that one factory ordinarily produced several different types. Besides, there has been no agreement between manufacturers in marketing their products.

"It would be wise for us to use and improve that co-operation between science and technique which has been so beneficial during the war. An attempt in this direction was made in December, 1917, with the establishment of the Nomenausschus fuer die Deutsche Industrie. Its first task will be to work out certain technical details. Another step was taken in May, 1918, with the founding of a society for research in scientific manufacturing methods."

According to the German writer, when in 1890 the rapid industrial development of Germany had caused a heavy demand for tool making machinery, it was apparent that the United States manufactured the best machines and the best machine tools on the market. In fact, "American superiority was then so great that I doubted whether Germany could compete with any success. But Germany has with indefatigable zeal progressed. This has not been an easy task, as America also has progressed. Machine tools are one of the best, if not the best, of America's products."

The technique of the industry was the subject of intensive study in Germany. The aid of technical schools was enlisted, and workers were sometimes trained in schools erected by factory owners. About one-fifth of the manufacturers in this industry are organised as limited companies or as companies with limited liabilities. The largest factories employ under normal conditions from 2,000 to 3,000 workmen. The Verein Deutscher Werkzeugmaschinenfabriken has 280 members, employing a total of 80,000 to 90,000 men. The financial returns have not been large. From 1910 to 1913, inclusive, 19 limited companies earned between 6.2 percent and 7.7 percent on their invested capital.

In 1913 Germany's production of machine tools was valued at 300,000,000 marks. ($71,400,000). Exports of machines and tools totaled 100,900,000 marks. In the same year Germany's imports were valued at 10,000,000 marks, of which 6,000,000 marks was spent in the United States.

In marketing their product German manufacturers found American competition chiefly in England and France. The strongest English competition was encountered in France, Russia, and Italy. Russia was Germany's best customer in 1913.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

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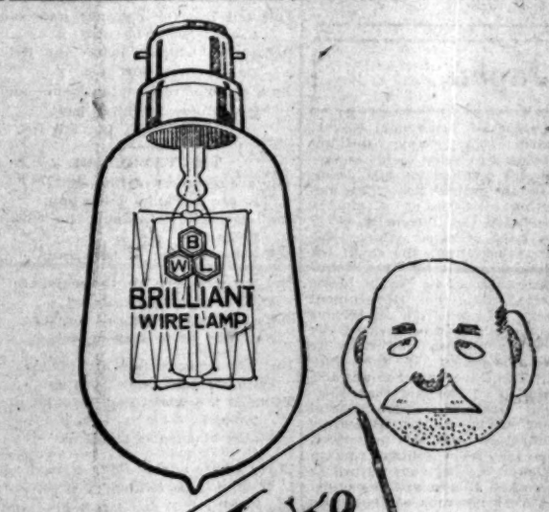

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"Brilliant" wire lamps

Give more light and take less current.

Obtainable from the principal electrical dealers or from

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A-53

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

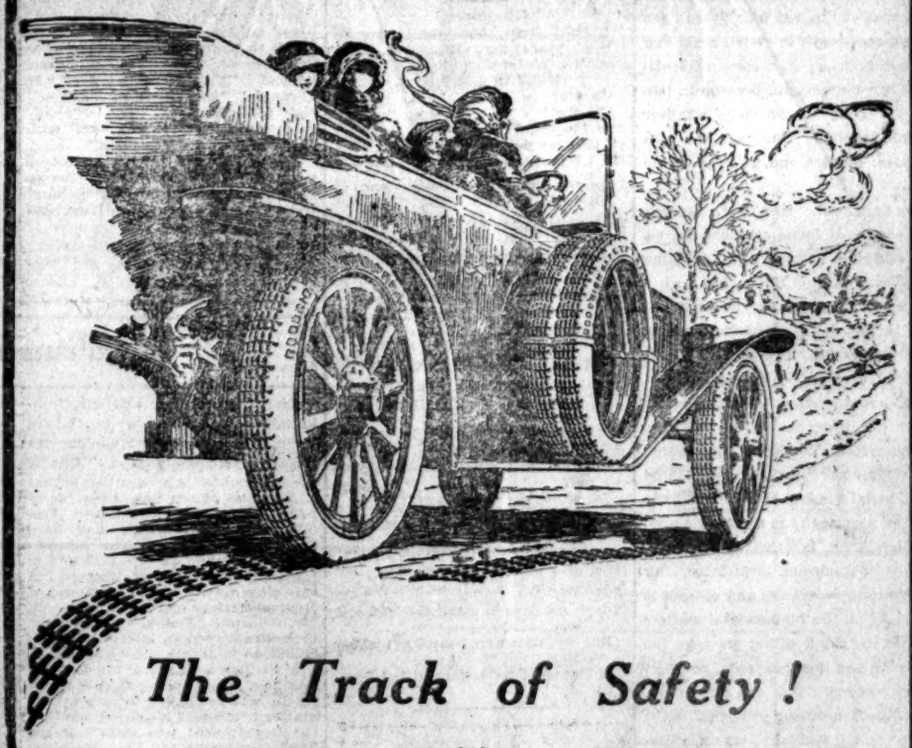
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.



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The Maximum of Safety in Motoring

The five fingers of superfine Para grip the road: You can feel them gripping as you drive.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Misty weather with threats of rain in the Yangtsze Valley and in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 22, 1919

British-American Co-operation

EVERY American in Shanghai will heartily endorse Mr. John Johnstone's earnest words to the British Chamber of Commerce on the necessity of active co-operation between British and American business men in China. He will give all the more hearty endorsement at this particular time when we have just emerged from one of our periodic flurries. If that flurry has taught us anything, it is how little basic reason there is for anything but concord and also—since the flurry has passed so easily—how much we have reduced our friction surfaces in the last two years and how much less prone we are to what can only be called "nerves."

"Are we now going to drift apart again?" Mr. Johnstone asks. No, we are not. We are not, because the experiences of the last four years have struck too deep in our souls and further because, if reasons of sentiment are not enough, because in this part of the world we stand together or fall together. And we are both practical peoples, and we shall not do that.

We are not, moreover, because our people at home will not let us. To thinking Britons and thinking Americans alike there has been a tremendous appeal to the imagination in the vitalising of the dormant bond between the two peoples by the war. There has been a thrill of mutual re-discovery. What has been taken for granted in the past has become alive. We know that behind the community of language, behind even racial kinship—for after all the soul of America is more than Anglo-Saxon—there is the deeper community of ideals and inspiration. Our background in culture and concept is alike. In all the fundamental matters of life we think alike; we take the same things for granted; our impulses spring from the same roots. The direction of our evolution is the same; our political aims in international society are the same.

The recognition of all this out of the mutual sacrifice of the war has meant much to our people at home, and it has its reflection out here; it must have. Both of us inarticulate peoples, blundering of speech where words are charged with emotions, we do not talk easily of these things. But we know them, and we shall act on them.

We shall have co-operation. We shall have it because we can do no other. It is necessary only to remember always the etymological significance of the prefix—mutuality, mutuality of gain and of concession when there is concession to be made—and to apply the word literally. And also, when in state of "nerves," to take those among us who burden their shoulders with chips, to take them away quietly, each for our own, and remove the chip. The goal is too high and too fine to lose it by stumbling on little obstacles.

Reciprocity

Comments the Japan Chronicle: In these days of Japanese agitation for the abolition of race discrimination, it is interesting to find Mr. Ishidzuka, a member of the House of Peers, deprecating the imputed intention of the Government to grant landownership or mining rights to aliens. In replying to the question asked, Mr. Shidehara, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the question of removing commercial barriers is to be duly taken up at the Peace Conference, and that as a result the granting of certain rights to foreign residents in Japan may come up for serious consideration, but that the Government had no concrete scheme in view. This disposes of the assertions made in certain Japanese journals that with a view to putting itself on surry ground at the Peace Conference in claiming the abolition of racial discrimination, the Japanese Government intended to bring in a bill for the removal of disabilities on foreigners. No idea of reciprocity seems to enter the minds of those who so eloquently denounce discrimination on racial grounds. What they really mean by this term, apparently, is the removal of disabilities against Japanese when in the position of aliens while retaining them against aliens in Japan, somewhat as Marquis Okuma strongly favors the reduction of armaments by every other country but their retention by Japan for use against "Chinese pirates." It is curious, however, that neither Mr. Ishidzuka nor Mr. Shidehara appear to be aware that there is a measure granting foreigners the right to hold land, though under extremely illiberal conditions, already on the Japanese statute-book, but that it has never been promulgated. It was passed in 1910 to aid the negotiations on Treaty Revision in the following year, and the fact that after serving its purpose it has never been brought into operation gives it very much the appearance of a piece of diplomatic chicanery.

The Kaiser 15 Years Ago

A correspondent of the New York Times, inclosing in his letter a Poem, says:

I inclose herewith copy of an article which was received by a friend of mine from London and which appeared in The London Daily Dispatch, August 19, 1914. My curiosity, however, is aroused by so true a prediction apparently having been published in some paper in this country fifteen years ago. It would, therefore, be considered an extreme courtesy to the writer if you could find it possible to trace the publication which this poem appeared in originally, and who the author is.

FRANK M. CHANDLER.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1919.

[Enclosure.]

Extract from American paper of fifteen years ago. Reprinted Daily Dispatch, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914.

GERMAN EMPEROR.

Oh Me!
Oh, My!!
And likewise I!!!
Sit still, my curls, while I orate,
Me, I Myself, the Throne, the State,
I am the earth, the moon, the sun,
All rolled in one!
Both hemispheres am I,
Oh My!
If there were three, the Three
I'd be,
I am the Dipper, Night and Day,
The North and Southern Poles, the Milky Way,
I am they that walk or fly on wing,
Or swim or creep—I'm everything.
It makes me tremble like the aspen tree,
To think I'm Me!
And blink like stars up in the sky
To think I'm I—
And shrink in terror like a frightened elf
To realise that I'm Myself.
Ye blithering slaves beneath my iron heel,
What know ye of the things I feel?
Didst ever wake at dead of night,
And stand in awe of thine own might?
It took six days to make the land and sea,
But centuries were passed in making Me,
The Universe? an easy task! but I—
Oh My!!

Anecdotes Of The Famous

Although often referred to as a saddler and tanner, Herr Ebert, Germany's dictator, is really a cartoonist. In his early days he was apprenticed to a harness maker, but at the age of twenty-one he became the editor of a Socialist newspaper, his articles in which attracted much attention.

A keen debater and clever politician, he has great influence among the organised workers of the Fatherland.

He now says that no true German would have treated the unfortunate Belgians as they have done. But it won't be forgotten that when Bethmann-Hollweg proclaimed that "necessity knows no law," and that Germany was "hacking her way through Belgium," he was one of the Socialist majority which cheered itself hoarse.

* * *

Soldier, novelist, dramatist, rancher, farmer and business man, Horace Vachell, who recently celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday, is the most versatile literary celebrity of today.

In his early days he went to California to make his fortune by ranching, and it was during the long Winter evenings that he indulged in the hobby of writing—a hobby which has brought him much fame and not a little fortune.

The Coming Arts

Some Forecasts Of New Tendencies

By W. L. George
(*In London Chronicle*)

Every trade has its closed circle where the preoccupation is shop. During the last year or two the engineering circles have been asking, "What about Labor?" commercial men, "What about controls?" and artists, closest circle of all, have been asking each other, "What about the New Movement?"

Being self-absorbed, the people who paint or write nearly all reply, "There is no New Movement."

This cannot be true; if there is no New Movement, then the arts are at a standstill, for they express the emotions of the day; if there is no Movement, then there is no life. Obviously, in times such as these, when the whole of society is radioactive, there must be a New Movement, only we do not see it.

The thing that fogs the outlook is the egotism of the painter, writer and dramatist. He cannot imagine himself evolving; he is what he is and not what he may become. That is why some of the young men, such as Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Mr. James Joyce, the cubists, the futurists, the vorticists, are "keeping on." They are still painting pictures which figure not the thing they see, but the impression they receive when they see it. Mr. Joyce, notably, in his coming novel, "Ulysses," is going much the way of Mr. Wyndham Lewis in his novel "Tarr;" he is being what he was, and more so.

Years Of Obscurantism

To a degree this falsifies evolution, for few artists of note have produced at the end what they produced at the beginning. Mr. Wells became more and more sociological; Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, whose first pictures were conflicting cubes, is almost orthodox. And in the theater, the realistic plays of 1906 had reached grimness in 1914 in "Rutherford and Son" and "The Younger Generation."

For my part I like grim plays. I like, on the rise of the curtain, to see a man with his head in his hands and to hear an old woman remark: "There's nothing in the house; we shall have to eat the dog." Then I know I shall like that play. The last few years have not supplied it. The war almost immediately stopped on the stage and in books all manifestations of realism. Apparently, the public found enough realism in Lord French's despatches, and demanded of the arts illusion rather than illumination.

This was an unjust demand, because the object of the arts is not to obscure life, but to make it more vivid. Yet they had to bow because they are used to injustice. That is to say, they abstained, and the field was given over to sentiment and vulgarity.

The war novels here been very bad: spies, wireless murders, blind soldiers who do not recognise their wives' voices, have been so successful as to make artists wonder whether they are writing for Hottentots. Beyond "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," "The Tree of Heaven," and "Little England," one is "minded to weep over the war novel with all the Muses for company."

One could weep, too, over our four years of drama, devoted to heroic uniforms hunting for Hindenburg, and to farces where the pajama provides humor.

What Is It Leading To?

What is all this leading to? The natural course is reaction, and a superficial observer might conclude that after the stress of war we need gaiety, relief. I doubt it, for the civilian found this a fresh and lively war, and millions of people have enjoyed themselves as they never did before. The reaction will be quite different.

It is not yet clearly in sight; indeed, the predominant trend is to carry on as before. Thus, recently at the Coliseum the Russian Ballet was set up again; "Make Believe," at the Lyric, Hammersmith, continues the tradition of "Peter Pan;" Sir William Orpen, Mr. Nevinson, Mr. Kennington, are still under the sway of war; there is no change in the novel except a certain impressionism, a tendency to string scenes together like a cinema film.

This will not last, for it does not correspond with the feeling of the day. That feeling is still expressed in poetry; the revival began with Mr. Masefield ten years ago, and it is impossible to believe that in a country where so much verse is sold we can stay on the artistic level of the kindergarten. At bottom, the public having been surfeited with excitement, is tired. It will not long be content with novels of assassination and farces. Living no longer in the midst of agonies, it will be less anxious for remedies against brooding; therefore, it is more likely to consider life with a certain sobriety, and even to accept gentle criticism.

For this reason I believe that the next few reflective novels, not excessive in intensity, the next comedies of manners (of the type of "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace") are likely to succeed better than thrills and guffaws. That would indicate a slight rise in intellectual demand, and is to the good.

Social Revolt

This does not mean that revue and musical comedy are doomed, for they arose long before the war, and are not in themselves low forms; they are good forms; they produced the musical comedies of Gilbert and Sullivan, and the revue "More"; only these good forms have been put to low uses, and there is no reason why, for instance, a revue should not be witty, fresh, and in good taste.

It may happen. But by the side of this demand for more amiable books and plays runs another tendency which directly emanates from the war: that is social revolt.

Much unreasonable feeling has been aroused in these four years, and much more that is reasonable. For the first time a number of people have thought of general questions; millions of impressionable young men have been hauled in sight of death; hundreds of thousands returned to find a society in convulsion, which is getting its house in order as well as it can, namely, not very well; which is being unjust to some, dilatory, which is not keeping the promises it made, because it cannot, because jobs cannot be earmarked for four years; because, do what you will, a blind man cannot play tennis; because, with all respect to the League of Nations and to the industrial organiser, society cannot guarantee perpetual peace and fortunes to all.

All this will find its way into our books and plays. Because art is the mirror of life it will express the coming times, and the measure of those fiery times will be the measure of the coming works, which fly before the wind of change as the petrel before the storm.

Socialism In Japan

Some interesting sidelights on Socialist persecution in Japan are given in reports appearing in current issues of Japanese papers. One of the effects of this persecution is that a Japanese officer has been compelled to divorce his wife. The official blacklist which has been prepared is described as a bottomless abyss, while an interpellation in the Diet forms another feature of this class war. When the House of Representatives met on March 11, Mr. Suzuki Fujiya (Kenseikai) brought forward an interpellation on Socialism in Japan. He said that he was neither a Socialist himself nor had he a friend among the Socialists, yet he was compelled to take up the matter because of his conviction that the Government was according too harsh treatment to the Socialists with the result of driving those of moderate views to entertain extreme ideas. In his opinion, Socialism did not jeopardise the national existence in any way, as indeed the administrative policy of Western countries in modern times was invariably based upon Socialistic ideas. After dwelling at considerable length upon the history of the growth of Socialism and various theories prevailing regarding the principle in Europe, the Kenseikai member maintained that most Socialists in Japan inclined to National Socialism, and there was nothing dangerous in the views held by them. Very few of the Japanese Socialists were adherents of Anarchism as was apprehended by the authorities, most of them entertaining sound views. Since the Hara Cabinet came into power there had been some improvement in the treatment of the Socialists, but still these people were deprived of freedom of speech and of the right to ventilate their views in the press. They were denied freedom to organise, and were persecuted in many ways, moreover, the authorities interfered with their residence, employment, social intercourse and communications, and, indeed, the official interference was carried so far as to compel divorce or separation of man and wife.

For instance, a Lieutenant belonging to the 14th Regiment of the Kokura Division, was ordered by his Commander to divorce his wife, who was a sister of Yamaguchi Koken, a Socialist. The young military officer refused to listen to his superior, and this resulted in his being placed on the retired list. This and many other instances of a similar kind reminded the interpellator of the very hard pressure which was brought to bear upon the ronin (or masterless samurai) by the Tokugawa Shogunate in its early days. He asserted that the Government must learn a lesson from the serious disturbance which was created by Yui Shosetsu and his followers as the result of this policy of the Shogunate. The Government might also be reminded of the fact that England and America, where liberal treatment was accorded to adherents to Socialism or kindred principles, had been free from political revolutions of such a dangerous nature as had overtaken Russia and Germany, where a very rigorous control was enforced.

The Metropolitan Police, he continued, had a so-called blacklist of dangerous characters, and once any person had the misfortune to have his name entered on this list, it was all over with him. Just as if he had been thrown into a bottomless pond there was no chance of his rising to the surface for the remainder of his life. It was well for the police authorities to remember that the ideas and character of a man were subject to changes. It was therefore only proper that this blacklist should be revised from time to time so that it might contain only such persons as actually held dangerous ideas.

As regards the system of detailing policemen for the express purpose of shadowing so-called dangerous persons the interpellator said it was of no avail, for it was very often the case that as they came into frequent contact with each other intimate friendship sprang up between the Socialists and the constable, the chances being that the policeman came to entertain the ideas of the man whose movements he was instructed to watch. Mr. Suzuki then called attention to the necessity of exercising a more judicious control over the publications of Socialists. He strongly denounced the action of the authorities in suppressing these publications without making a careful study of their contents.

American Army Poets

(*From Stars and Stripes, American Soldiers' newspaper in France*)

SEMPER INFIDELIS

Love the day has come for parting,
Here our ways divide,
Dry those tears I know are starting;
Soon the waves I'll ride.

Yes, we've been the closest buddies,
Closer than a shirt,
In a land where only mud is,
Mud and dirt.

Oft when aching ennui sank its
Fangs into my heart,
Then you shared my lonely blankets,
Swearing ne'er to part.

But another 'cross the water
Patient, waits for me,
Though you cheered me though the slaughter
So, ma chere, did she.

True the words the poet saith, full,
Full of bitter gall and blight;
"Man is seldom ever faithful
When he's out of sight."

Should you sail across the ocean,
Pillowed on my breast,
You would wake an old emotion
And disturb my rest.

Should you reach my native city,
'Twould but cause another pain
I'd be sent (with language pretty)
Back to France again!

Yes, new hopes old thoughts are rousing,
Though 'tis hard to tell,
Comes the day of my de-lousing—
Cootie, fare thee well!

CASUAL.

THE CHAIN OF CONTENTMENT

When the slum seems far too slummy and the coffee is a crime
And it's rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for supper time,
Remember that your outfit may be chowing the rain
And forge a link of "might be worse" into contentment's chain.

When the bullets once more whistle, though you know 'tis but a dream
And again you hear, like yesterday, that awful shrapnel scream,
Just lean back on your pillow and with all your might and main
Try to forge a link of Yankee grit into contentment's chain.

The leg keeps throbbing all night long and how the shoulders ache!
The orderly's not orderly, the "Dakims" will not dake;
You toss from side to side and moan, and groan and shriek with plain.
"At ease!"—a link of "might have been" for your contentment's chain.

When the D train comes to take the men upon the voyage back
And others of class A are formed along the railroad track;
And neither is for you and in the ward you must remain,
Just forge a link of "What's the odds?" into contentment's chain.

And when your chain is forged so well that every link is strong,
Just put one for patience and, old scout, it won't be long
Before the winches rattle and they tie your transport fast,
By a chain of real contentment—and it's "Home Again" at last!

E. H. W., Lt., 9th Inf.

THE VANGUARD

You are members of the outfit,
You are servants of the gun,
And you follow through the wheat fields
To the blasting of the Hun.

But the members, ah, the members
Who are the outfit's heart!
Who have signed its roll forever
And who never may depart

But who lead you now and always,
With the caisson and the gun,
Through the wheat and through the poppies
To the blasting of the Hun.

Those whose names abide eternal,
Written large, in mem'ry sweet—
They're the lads you left behind you
With the popples in the wheat.

There is Keachie, there is Barber,
There is Gage and McMahan,
There is Phares, there is Harvey—
They're the outfit's fighting van!

And always will you see them
With the caisson and the gun,
Ever pushing on before you,
To the blasting of the Hun.

Where the white chalk road goes winding
Through the silent shell-wrecked town,
Past the cross outside the village,
Through the wheat and o'er the down.

They will guide the caissons onward
And they never will depart,
They have signed the outfit's muster
With the red blood of the heart.

You are members of the outfit;
You, the servants of the gun,
And you follow through the wheat fields
To the blasting of the Hun.

But the vanguard on before you
Whom you follow, as it meet—
They're the lads you left behind you
With the popples in the wheat.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I HAVE A NEW FRENCH MAID- SHE CAN'T SPEAK ENGLISH SO I AM GOING TO LEARN FRENCH-
IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING IF YOU STUDIED ENGLISH-
I HOPE SHE DON'T GIT A CHINAMAN FOR A VALET FOR ME-
OH! SO THAT'S THE NEW MAID-
OOF-CUM-SAH-QUA-A-LA-

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Chinese Christopher Columbus Who Discovered America

What The Chinese Columbus Saw When He Discovered America

(Literary Digest)

Almost exactly a thousand years before the carvavels of Christopher Columbus reached the West Indies, a Chinese Buddhist monk reached the western coast of the American continent. Then, according to the Chinese annals, he went home and told what manner of men he had found in the new lands, so many thousand li to the east. Columbus, it is said, disappointed the Spanish court by telling too tame a story when he came back. The Chinese Columbus avoided this mistake, and so we have soberly set down in the Chinese histories a description of our predecessors in this continent as fantastic as anything Dean Swift or Sir Thomas More ever imagined. A Cuban writer, Salvador Massip, had the help of a young Chinese scholar in translating these passages into Spanish. Mr. Massip's article in the Revista Bimestre Cubana (Havana) is selected for translation into English by the editor of Inter-America, who is trying to interpret Anglo-Saxon America and Latin America to each other. An extensive controversy has arisen over this Chinese claim to a fifth-century discovery of America. Mr. Massip cites several authorities on both sides, but seems to be convinced that one Huei-Sen and a group of Buddhist priests of Afghanistan actually reached this continent in the fifth century A.D. Mr. Massip points out that the Chinese were using the compass for navigation in the fourth century of our era. He also notes that Chinese navigators are known to have made journeys about that time as far as the mouth of the Euphrates. It would be fairly easy for Chinese junks to coast along to Kamchatka and to be carried along to the coast of America by the Kuroshwo of the Pacific, which corresponds to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. And Mr. Massip remarks that "if to the ability and courage of the mariner are joined the ardent faith and the unconquerable will of the disciple of Buddha, the journey is not only possible, but it becomes an absolutely achievable undertaking." He shows that the route said to have been taken by the Chinese Columbus would have landed him on the west coast of America, and he identifies the regions described by Huei-Sen. The most important country was Fu-Sang, apparently Mexico. Then there was the Kingdom of the Women, which seems to have been located in Central America. A little afterward other Chinese explorers reached the Land of the Marked Bodies, identified as the Aleutian Islands, and the country of the Great Han, which seems to be the coast of Alaska or British Columbia. But the remarkable stories which the Chinese explorers told of the people inhabiting these lands will likely leave all our readers in the belief that Huei-Sen may have been an explorer, but was certainly a fiction-writer of a highly imaginative turn. The description of Fu-Sang and the Kingdom of the Women was taken directly from the narrative of the Chinese Columbus himself. As we quote from the translation in Inter-America:

In the first year of the reign of the Tsi dynasty, a shaman named Huei-Sen came to King-Chen from the land of Fu-Sang, relating the following narrative:

Fu-Sang is situated 20,000 li or more to the east of the country of the Great Han (which also is situated to the east of the Middle Kingdom). It produces many fu-sang-trees, whence comes its name. The leaves of the fu-sang are like those of the tree that the Chinese call tong. Its first shoots look like those of the bamboo. The inhabitants of the country eat them, as also the fruit, which is in the form of a pear, although of a red color. From its bark thread is made, which they weave to make their clothing. They also make from it fine cloths and brocades. The houses in which they live are made of . . . They have neither fortresses nor walled cities. They have a kind of writing, and they make paper from the bark of the fu-sang. They have no weapons, nor do they make war. The laws of the country ordain that there shall be two prisons, one of them in the north and the other in the south. Those who commit offenses of little importance are confined in the prison of the south; but those who commit grave crimes are confined in the prison of the north. Those who are confined in the prison of the south may be pardoned; but those who are confined in the prison of the north are not pardoned. The men and women in the prison of the north may marry; but their children become slaves, the males at the age of eight years and the females at the age of nine. When a person of high rank commits a crime, the inhabitants of the country gather in a great assembly and judge him while seated at the bottom of an excavation. They celebrate a feast and a banquet in his presence, and they take leave of him as of a dying man. If he is sentenced to death, they cover him with ashes. If his crime is of the first degree, only the criminal is punished. If it is of the second degree, his children and grand-children are punished. If it is of the third degree, six generations are punished. The king of the country boasts the title of Chief of the Multitudes. The nobles of the first category are the tui-lu; those of the second category, the little tui-lu; those of the third category, the nato-oha. When the king leaves his palace, he moves preceded and followed by drums and trumpets. The color of his vestments changes according to the course of the years. The first and second year (of a cycle of ten), they are blue; the third and fourth, they are red; the fifth and sixth, they are yellow; the seventh and eighth, they are white; and the ninth and tenth, they are black. The oxen of Fu-Sang have enormous horns and can endure great burdens. The inhabitants keep their wealth in empty horns, some of which are twenty times as large as the common ones. Oxen, horses, and deer are employed to draw the vehicles. The inhabitants of the country have herds of deer, just as the Chinese have herds of cattle. They make cheese from milk. They have a kind of red pear that keeps a year without rotting, and they also have tomatoes. In the country iron is not found, but copper is. Gold and silver have no value. In their markets there are neither taxes nor fixed prices. As to marriage, he who desires to marry a young woman constructs a house in front of the house in which she lives. For the period of a year, in the morning and afternoon, he cleans and waters the front of his house. If the maiden does not accept him then, he goes somewhere else; but if they please each other, mutually, the wedding is celebrated. The ceremonies are almost the same as those in the Middle Kingdom. When the father, the mother, the wife, or the son dies, the relatives fast seven days; when the grandfather or the grandmother dies, five days; when the older brother dies, the younger brother, the older brother of the father, the younger brother of the father, an older sister or a younger sister, three days. They place on a pedestal an image that represents the person who has died, and they reverence and offer it libations morning and evening. They do not wear mourning. The prince who inherits the throne does not occupy himself with affairs of government until three years after his accession. In ancient times they were ignorant and they did not know the religion of Buddha, but in the reign of the dynasty of Sung, in the second year of the period called Ta-ming, five men of the country of Ki-pin [Kabul], who were pi-k'iu [Buddhist monks], paid a visit to the people already mentioned and made known to them the laws of Buddha, his sacred books, and his images. They taught the people the rules of the monastic life, and at last caused the rudeness of their customs to disappear.

These descriptions appear in the Chinese annals for the year corresponding to 499 of our era. Later on, between 502 and 556, three other strange lands found across the Pacific by Chinese adventurers are mentioned. In one the men had dogs' heads; instead of speaking they barked. They fed on small beans and wore clothes which "seemed to be of cotton." Their houses were reported to be "of baked clay and circular in form, with very small doors." The Land of the Marked Bodies, which was in the Aleutian Islands according to the Cuban editor, is thus described:

The inhabitants of the country have marks on their bodies, like those of savage beasts. They have three marks on the forehead. If the marks are long and straight they indicate that those who have them belong to the higher classes; but if they are small and crooked, those who have them belong to the lower classes. The inhabitants of the country are of a joyous nature, and they make merry when they have an abundance, although it be of articles of little value. Travelers do not carry food, and they lodge in the houses of the inhabitants of the country. These do not have fortifications or walled cities. The residence of the king of the country is decorated with gold and silver, with precious and beautiful objects set around it. They dig ditches ten feet wide, which they fill with silver water. When it rains, the water runs on the surface of the silver water.

Finally, to the east of this country, apparently in British Columbia, was the country of the Great Han. Of its inhabitants we read:

They have no weapons and they do not make war. They scourage those who commit crimes of little importance. They throw to the wild beasts, to be devored, those who are guilty of crimes that they punish with the pain of death. If the accusation is calumnious, the beasts remain at a distance, instead of devoring them, and after a night of trial, they are given their liberty.

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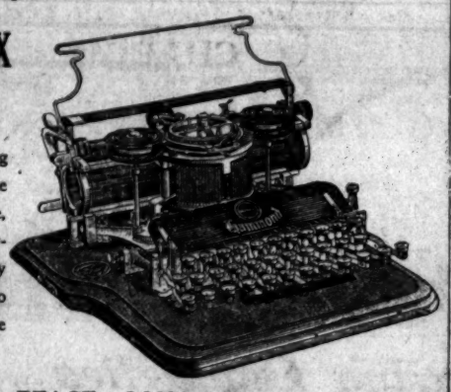

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Democracy At Home

The domestic world is going to be made safe for democracy. To housewives it may be one of the honors of war.

Will all women be altogether pleased when the servant question is settled once for all?

Servants have been the home keepers' traditional whipping-boys for uncounted generations. When a new kind arrives, the kind who will never let a cup "just slip," who will be always on time, never dirty, never impertinent, the salt of housekeeping will have lost its savor for some inveterate grumblers.

But mistresses who have long been uncomfortable about the anomalous position occupied in their households by the women, often devoted and untiring, who have ministered to their comfort and convenience, are looking forward with hope to the promise of a new order of things.

There are one or two points which everyone who has given serious thought to the servant problem is agreed upon. In the immediate future there must be—

More freedom,
Settled hours,
Higher wages,
AND
More consideration.

Girls coming from the war factories are looking at life with new eyes. They have been important people, told on all hands that the war could not have been won without them. They have worked for settled hours, under conditions which have been the concern of some of the most important people in the land. They have been well paid for overtime, they have been well fed, often at canteens provided so that they might get the best possible value in food for their money.

Above and beyond all, they have been their own mistresses in their spare time. A good deal of reverence for established things may have gone by the board. It very probably has. What "the mistress" says very likely no longer carries the weight of Gospel truth.

But these girls have learnt things which should count in the balance. They have undoubtedly learnt self-reliance, order, and the value of concerted work. They have learnt self-control. And by work in numbers they have learnt something of the value of working for an ideal, something of what esprit de corps means, which they had not the opportunity of learning before.

The new after-the-war household will have to take account of all these qualities and changes.

One presumes that mistresses have not stood still, but have also learnt their lessons from the suffering and travail which have gone to the winning of the war.

That being so, they will welcome with open arms the new servant who may object to wearing a silly little wisp of lace on her head as a badge of servitude, but will be glad to wear a sensible cover-all cap while working, such as she has worn at her munition work, and who, treated properly, will put into the work of the household some of the vim and enthusiasm she has put into the making of shells.

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'Peace Hath Its—'

I had barely breathed the blessed word "Demobilised," when Phillippa had me into a shop.

It was one of those prismatic shops where even homely, masculine wear takes on a gorgeous not to say Oriental glamor. Before the jewel like glowings of its suspended garments my khaki-toned mind shied. I hesitated. "Come on," said Phillippa, with an almost religious fervor, "you must have clothes."

"Clothes, yes," I agreed, "but, please, I'm not going to be a rainbow, or even take a part in 'Chu Chin Chow.' I just want something comfortable in civvys." Phillippa, however, was already deep in a sea of amazing colors. "This heliotrope is charming," she cried. "And it's beautiful material—just feel that."

"No," I said, "it's not necessary. I've got quite a lot of that sort. The vests and—other things I got in France are absolutely top hole. Thick, solid, honest wool. . . ."

• • •

"Horrible," said Phillippa, and, to the shopman, "I'll take the primrose one, the heliotrope, and the electric-blue. . . And please show me some shirts. No, those are dull; have you some with nice bright stripes? Oh, those are really pretty—a delighful design; do feel the texture, William."

"Phillippa," I declared, "I don't really want to be pretty. And I've got heaps of shirts, heaps left over from before joining up. . . .and you've had them in camphor, so you can't talk about moth."

"Oh," cried Phillippa, taken aback at being deprived of her moth, and her eyes traveled rapidly over me; then, with her brightest smile, "but your chest—that's become so much broader in the army, and your neck is bigger—I'll take that half dozen. Now handkerchiefs."

"I've ten dozen handkerchiefs."

"Khaki," she sniffed in scorn, and she plunged into a glowing mass of things that would have looked very well as wallpaper, or even table-centers, but were emphatically not the sort of things a man of my age would apply to his nose in public.

• • •

I wanted to protest, but it was no good protesting. Phillippa, in spite of her warlong practicality, Phillippa in her old, much-worn frock, was running amuck.

She went on to socks and ties, she revelled in a riot of colors and textures, silks and lawns and linens. She—she splashed about wantonly in "nice" things, in "charming" things, in things that had a "perfectly lovely feel." No good telling her that we had merely come out to choose a civvy tweed, and to settle the epoch-making question whether a bowler or a Homburg would take the place of my battered "floppy" hat. No good telling her anything; she was just letting herself go.

• • •

We went from shop to shop, and each shop was an orgy, a saturnalia of clothes. But in the end I was able to put in the telling word, when she cried, "It's been perfectly gorgeous—but frightfully expensive."

I said, sternly, "Frightfully—why did you do it?"

"I didn't," she retorted. "It was patriotism. For three years I haven't bought a thing. As a patriot I've shunned the bargain counter; think of the pent-up hunger for pretty thing . . . and then you're demobilised. Actually told to buy things. Why, it the chance of a wife's life. No woman who calls herself feminine could resist it."

WALLPAPERS

NEW STOCKS

LATEST DESIGNS
UNIQUE COLORINGS

ARTS & CRAFTS

43 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

WILKINSON'S

PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI. HONG KONG. BOMBAY.
2A Kiukiang Road. Alexandra Buildings. Oriental Buildings

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT
FACTORIES

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAINS LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1770.
Caledonian Works. POPLAR. LONDON. E.

AMERICA USED IDEAS AS WELL AS BULLETS

Intelligence Bureau Took Its Business With Pamphlets Instead Of Bayonets

'CHOW' ACTED AS A LURE

Propaganda Carried Over Enemy Lines In Airplanes Later Found On Captives

(*Stars and Stripes*)

There was one powerful weapon which was used by the American army with startling and visible success in the closing campaign of the war which was never so much as mentioned in this or any other newspaper. There was one section of the service which no letter was permitted to describe, and the very existence of which the war correspondents were under stern orders to ignore.

But now the bar is lifted. So it may be said that while the artillery was pounding the German troops with shells and the infantry was shooting and slashing at them from somewhat closer range, the unsung propaganda section was silently bombarding them with arguments, busily unsettling them by suggestion.

It had the boundless satisfaction of seeing its suggestions followed. When the propaganda section would pelt the enemy areas with leaflets that broadly hinted at the wisdom of surrender and when, perhaps days, perhaps weeks later, these leaflets were found upon countless prisoners in our cages, the propaganda section was entitled to a little glow of complacency.

One Out Of Every Three

Of the thousands of prisoners who passed through the examining cage of a single American corps during the first fortnight of the Meuse-Argonne campaign, it was found, upon examination, that one out of every three had our propaganda in his pocket. And this despite the fact that the German high command had decreed it a treasonable offense for any soldier so much as to have the accursed stuff in his possession. Which decres, by the way, also gave the propaganda section a little glow of complacency.

The origins of the service were interesting. At first Washington was a little reluctant, perhaps from an instinctive feeling that there must be something the matter with any weapon the German government was so fond of using. When our own propaganda was finally sanctioned, it was with this stipulation—that it should contain nothing but the truth.

The difference between our propaganda, with its scrupulously exact facts and figures—the figures, for instance, on the number of troops arriving each month in France—and the German propaganda which, in preparing for the Italian disaster at Caporetto, flooded the warm-blooded Italian troops with cunningly devised anonymous letters warning them that their wives at home were being unfaithful to them—well, it was a measure of the difference between the Imperial German Government and the Government of the United States of America.

'If Only They Knew'

Our propaganda section may be conceived of as having started something like this. A colonel, say—his name was probably Legion—exasperated by the Germans' blissful ignorance of the forces massing against them and by the lies their government was feeding them every hour, sighed deeply. "If only they knew the truth," said Colonel Legion.

"Then why not tell them?" some one suggested brightly. "Propaganda is nothing but a fancy war name for publicity, and who knows the publicity game better than the Yanks? Why, the Germans make no bones about admitting that they learned the trick from us. Now the difference between a boche and a Yank is just this—that a boche is some one who believes everything that's told him and a Yank is some one who disbelieves everything that is told him. That gives us a good start. The boche believes all this rubbish his own government has been telling him: let's see how he swallows a few facts. Boy, bring me a German printing press and four airplanes."

And so they began. Trucks, continuously supplied with the latest arguments done into neat bundles, would scout along the front—often somewhat painfully within reach of the German guns—and also supplied with the latest news as to wind and enemy movements. Thus equipped, they could direct their balloons to the places where they would do the most good, reaching Alsatian troops or the Czecho-Slovak forces with appropriate arguments.

By The Air Route

As soon as President Wilson would give an utterance intended for the world (which includes the German army), the propaganda section would translate it into German and deliver it by the air route to all the areas within reach. All the news of the German disasters which began in mid-July, the steadily rising total of German prisoners in the Allied pen—these were done into leaflets and delivered to the German front.

There were really two phases of the propaganda—the general arguments, designed to weaken the enemy's will to fight and addressed to all the troops as far back as the airplanes could go, and the specific arguments, intended to persuade a soldier in the front line to throw up his hands and come over.

The arguments of the first class may be illustrated by such an insidious little questionnaire as this—questionnaires for him to think over in his bunk at night:

Several questions for German soldiers:

1. Will you ever again be as strong as you were in July, 1918?
2. Will your opponents grow daily stronger or weaker?
3. Have your grievous losses suffered in 1918 brought you the victorious peace which your leaders promised you?
4. Have you still a final hope of victory?
5. Do you want to give up your life in a hopeless cause?

The effect of these arguments, aimed at the German soldier in his rest area, could never be measured. The effect of the arguments directly calculated to induce surrender could be measured by the number of Germans who, having obviously read and pondered our suggestions, did actually surrender.

Of this class, two of the leaflets sent over worked tremendous havoc in the enemy morale. One was a simple translation of the General Order on the treatment of prisoners, with such telling paragraphs as this in it:

"The law of nature and of nations will sacredly heeded in the treatment of prisoners of war. They will be accorded every consideration dictated by the principles of humanity. The behavior of a generous and chivalrous people toward enemy prisoners of war will be punctiliously observed."

Another—and this really became famous in every prison cage from the Meuse to Grand Pre—was just an invitation to breakfast. It was, typographically, an exact reproduction of the official German filed post-card. Its instructions began:

Write the address of your family upon this card and if you are captured by the Americans, give it to the first officer who questions you. He will make it his business to forward it in order that your family may be reassured concerning your situation.

The reverse side—the message side—had this greeting to the home folks all ready for the prisoner to sign:

Do not worry about me. The war is over for me. I have good food. The American army gives its prisoners the same food as its own soldiers: Beef, white bread, potatoes, beans, prunes, coffee, butter, tobacco, etc.

And in every attack launched in the Argonne, Germans came forward through the fog, sometimes by twos and threes, sometimes by companies—each man clamoring for an American officer and demanding an American breakfast, as advertised. And they got it.

Growd Rushing To Cover When Fighting Starts In Berlin Streets

PEOPLE RUSH TO COVER IN BERLIN FIGHTING. ©Int'l.

A remarkable picture of the recent fighting in Berlin. People rushing helter-skelter to cover as fighting breaks out between Government troops and the followers of the rebel standards. According to a report from Berlin all important thoroughfares are guarded by Government troops manning machine-guns. When Spartacan rioters appeared the streets were cleared with a rain of machine-gun bullets.

New York Beerless After April First

Brewers Association's President Predicts Same Fate For Nation After May 1

New York, February 21.—The thirsty people of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island will begin on April 1 to get a foretaste of how it is going to feel after July 1, because after "All Fools" day those States probably will be without beer, according to Christian W. Feigenspan, president of the United States Brewers' Association.

"Pennsylvania might be included in this list also," said Mr. Feigenspan in Newark yesterday, "and in all probability the entire country will be without beer after May 1."

The large breweries in Newark have pooled their stocks so as to allow each concern to stay in business as long as possible. Mr. Feigenspan said:

"Ballantine and Sons' brewery is bare of supplies now and the supplies at the Hauck and Essex county breweries and of the Daniel Bermes brewery in Union Hill are practically exhausted. Of course, under the pooling arrangements adopted these concerns will be able to keep up as long as their more favored competitors.

"You can see what it means," said Mr. Feigenspan, "with the country dry of beer by May 1 and prohibition not effective until July 1. It means that for the months of May and June the country will be on a whisky basis. With conditions the way they are now there is no telling what will happen when the steady beer drinkers are forced to switch to whisky. The results may surprise some people."

WILL SOON TELEPHONE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

New Electric Generator Brings 12,000-Mile Telephone Calls, Declares Dr. De Forest

New York, February 10.—Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Lee De F. Forest, of the De Forest laboratories at High Bridge, that through the inventive genius of Ernest F. W. Alexanderson, of the General Electric Company, a devise has been perfected which soon will make possible wireless conversation between points 12,000 miles apart or approximately half way around the world. The advance in wireless transmission is made possible, according to Dr. De Forest, by the invention of a 200 kilowatt generator producing an alternating current of approximately 15,000 meters wave length.

The new device, it is stated, has been used for many months at the big navy control station at New Brunswick, N.J., and all previous records for distance have been doubled, the best mark attained up to the experiments with the new generator having been about 6,000 miles.

In discussing the sensational development in the wireless field Dr. De Forest said yesterday that a recent effort to install a large spark suitable for communication over great distance had failed entirely at the New Brunswick station and that Dr. Alexanderson, an American engineer, was then called upon by the British concern making the effort.

"Dr. Alexanderson," said Dr. De Forest, "can now put 450 amperes or 80 kilowatt high frequency energy into this huge antenna. All this energy is controlled by special magnetic control devices which he has invented, and this in turn can be controlled by a bank of high power amplifiers ranged in 'pyramid' connection.

"The possibilities of this radio advance can at once be readily imagined. It means in effect that, by telephone communication without wires, the human voice will be heard just as plainly between New York and New Zealand as between New York and Brooklyn. It means that the music lovers of New Zealand or any other country equally distant, will in time be able to enjoy the pleasures of vocal or instrumental concerts given in New York or any part of the world. Certainly such an achievement in the field of radio engineering, it seems to me, should receive the warmest commendation of all those who are interested in American, as well as in human, progress."

YANKS NOW LOLLING IN PARADISE OF BATHERS

American Artillerymen And Sanitary Train On Top Of World At Neuenahr

Paris, February 15.—At Neuenahr, famous German watering place on the banks of the brawling Ahr, the 105th Artillery and the 117th Sanitary Train are living, to put it mildly, on top of the world.

Asphalted streets to lull the sound of traffic, sumptuous hotels with oaken beds and covers of eiderdown, thick, heavy carpets and rugs, deep, cushioned chairs, deferential service by German waiters, sulphur baths prepared beforehand by German women and paid for by the German Government, health-giving water to drink, a great theater in which to sit and watch the motion pictures, glass-enclosed shelters wherein to picket horses and mules and park guns—all these, paid for by Germany under the terms of the armistice, are some of the things which the twisting threads of fate wove into the destinies of nearly 3,000 Americans stationed in the Coblenz bridgehead.

Headquarters of the 150th Artillery is in the Westend Hotel. The administrative officers are in what was formerly the main offices of the hotel proper, and there are oaken tables and chairs, and steel cabinets which, once holding the bills and checks of some of Europe's and America's wealthiest men, now contain such prosaic documents as service records and requisitions.

Beneath Sprays Of Holly

The officers live upstairs, having taken over some of the finest rooms and suites. The enlisted personnel sleeps on cots in what was formerly one of the cabarets of the hotel. Magnificent chandeliers sway back and forth in this cabaret, still bearing huge sprays of holly and across one end of the room runs a stage, flanked on either side by two heroic statues of women, lightly—one might almost say diaphanously—draped, and bearing in their hands the cup that cheers, and the grape, the product of which goes into the cup that cheers. They greet the boys every morning, smiling with Mona Lisan smiles.

But the baths are the throbbing center of interest. Wouldn't you think you had penetrated to the inmost depths of Paradise if, after weeks of arduous campaigning in the Argonne, the Meuse and other tough sectors, living in shell holes and trenches and dugouts, with no place to take a bath except in the great outdoors out of a bucket that you borrowed from the cook, wouldn't you think, then, that the Pearly Gates had been reached when you came upon beautiful warm, tiled bathrooms, with electric clock and thermometers, Turkish towels as big as bed sheets, and women to draw your water and get everything ready?

And Germany Pays

There are certain bath days for each company, with daily leeway, of course, for officers and transients. From 100 to 1,200 baths are given daily.

Just one thing is lacking—soap. Each Yank must furnish his own soap. The clock tells you how long you have been immersed, and the thermometer what the temperature of your room is.

In the days of German prosperity, when the elite rheumatic of all nations gathered here to bathe, it cost them three marks per capita, not to mention the 40 or 50 marks per diem expenses, at the very lowest. The bath costs only two marks now—but the German government pays it, in accordance with the clause in the armistice conditions whereby the enemy is forced to bear all expenses of the Army of Occupation.

Tough On The Wine Growers

There is a quiet-voiced (get it, quiet-voiced) first sergeant on the job who sees to the apportionment of the rooms and tells you something of the history of the place, of how, way back in 1854, the vine-growers in the vicinity found, to their great surprise, that they were unable to grow grapes at Neuenahr; that the soil was tested and found impregnated with various chemical elements injurious to plant life. And he tells how, about this time, a farmer, digging a well, struck warm water that contained these chemical compounds in such profusion that its value as a cure was immediately seen and capitalised.

That was the humble beginning of the baths of Neuenahr. There is in the water, according to Baedeker, as well as the quiet-voiced sergeant, bicarbonate of soda, carbonate of bagnesia, hydric phosphate and lithia, and it is good for persons with "chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, diabetes gall-stones and rheumatism."

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. A. Hudson.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mrs. Robbins.
Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Wenchow: Mr. G. H. Sharman.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Hiraoka and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Molden, Mrs. T. Kawauchi, Mr. and Mrs. Noguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Yomihara, Mr. and Mrs. Kanazaki and child, Messrs. Tamura, Muramatsu, Kato, Ito, Okamoto, Tachikawa, O. Shibata, Fujino, Toyoda, Nizawa, Yoda, Murakawa, Fujita, Shimazaki, Shimidzu, Kanto, Matsuzaki, Okutsu, Matsushima.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CLOSED HIRE CARS

$3.00 Per Hour $3.00

($1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

DON'T FORGET That Electric Radiators

are the very thing for keeping clothes, etc. in good condition during the damp weather of Spring and Summer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

69 Nanking Road

(Near Honan Road)

REFRACTING & MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

The "Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919

THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

New Lists corrected up to the 1st January, 1919, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, March 20th, 1919.

21731

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures for 1919:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th May (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th, 11th and 12th November. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 15th November (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

1st Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 22nd March
2nd Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 29th March
3rd Extra Race Meeting, Monday, 21st April (Easter)
4th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 17th May
5th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 4th October
6th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 11th October
7th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or abandon any of the above extra race meetings at their discretion.

The First Bell for the extra race meetings will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings, the Loong-fei Gate will be closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the Loong-fei Gate will be closed only while races pass that entrance to the Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their Wives and Daughters for the year 1919 have been issued. Members who have not received same are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand Stand Tickets if nominated by a Member.

Price....$3 each for each Race Day.

No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on each Race Day for which they are desired. Payment must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand Ticket may be refused without reasons being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure for each Race Day may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price ..... $1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly. Non-observance of this rule will result in challenges by the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21705

LOST

One B/L under No. 219, covering 1 case Cashmere Hose, marked

Y O
W O
Shanghai
No. 6646

The public are hereby warned against negotiating same as it has been declared null and void.

21677

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

50TH MEETING.

5th April, 1919.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 29th March, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

The Quest Society

will meet this coming Monday, the 24th inst., to hear a Lecture by

Mr. E. J. COMMISSARIAT on "SPIRITUAL BEINGS ACCORDING TO THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION."

Time:—5.30 p.m.
Place:—The CARLTON CAFE.

Visitors are Invited.

21741

NEW ARRIVALS

Latest Fiction, Commercial Books, General Literature, and Magazines.

CHOW TZU KONG
BOOK STORE,
111 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

21712

LOST

LOST, Bill of Lading No. 93, marked ◈ calling for 10 packages Brass Wire, Ex s.s. "Yeiko Maru," voyage No. 7 from Kobe, on the 11th January, 1919. This original Bill of Lading having been lost, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as the cargo has been duly taken delivery of on a duplicate.

TOHO-YOKO,
No. 46 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

21633

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

"NO PROOF"

"There is no proof of the drink habit being transmitted to the offspring," says Dr. Mott, Charing Cross Hospital. "If drink is taken to, it is because the offspring inherit the weakened will power and want of moral sense whereby they are unable to resist the temptation to drink heavily."

SAYS SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE,

"I have no desire to minimize the evils resulting from intemperance, but I think that by exaggerated statements mischief is sometimes done to the cause of temperance. There are people who shut their eyes to the part that alcohol has played in the history of the world and in the history of civilisation."

ELEPHANT HEAD CURACAO

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

THE SHANGHAI-SUMATRA TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1. The Bund) on Monday, the 31st March, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1919.

21654

From Cottage to Palace is far - - - but we have managed to arrange from one extreme to the other in a fashion that meets the capacities of practically any pocket.

V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators.
9 BUBBLING WELL RD., SHANGHAI

NOTICE

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

ANNUAL General Meeting will be held at the Club house on Friday, March 28, at 6 p.m.

Members willing to serve on the Committee are requested to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE.

21724

Shanghai Race Club

1st Extra Race Meeting, SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1919.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE at 1.30 p.m. PROMPT.

The public can obtain admission badges from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price ..... $1 each.

Grand Stand tickets giving admission to the Grand Stand and Members' Enclosure may be obtained through Members.

Price ..... $3 each.

Payment must accompany applications and must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

MAFOOS and SERVANTS BADGES.

Members are asked to notify the undersigned of their requirements without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21704

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

FOR

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

THE

"NATIONAL"

(MODEL No. 3)

is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6¾ inches high and weighs a little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

THE NEW WORLD

(CORNER BUBBLING WELL AND THIBET ROADS)

International

Grand French Wrestling Match for Champions and Wrestlers of All the Nations of the World

COMMENCING from Friday, 21st of March, 1919, there will be held an International Grand French Wrestling Match for Champions and Wrestlers of all the nations of the world, organized by the Management of the New World, in the Circus, at 9 p.m.

At the end of the meeting there will be given honourable degrees entitling the holder to the name of Champion of North China, also Gold and Silver Medals to the most able wrestlers.

At present the list of competitors contains the names of the following wrestlers:—

Mr. J. Moran (French)
Mr. I. Roland (Switzerland) (Champion of the world)
Mr. George Leopard (Lifland)
Mr. J. Kentel (Russia) (Champion of Russia)
Mr. Robert Aberg (Eastland) (Champion of Europe)
Mr. Henry Stone (Holland)
Mr. Const. Kala (Moscow)
Mr. Leo. Sarelli (Italy)

21736

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, in English Solicitors office, experienced interpreter, good salary to right man. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

21735 M.23.

WANTED, junior (foreigner) with some knowledge of fire insurance and general office work. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

21717 M. 23

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED a teacher of elementary English for Boys' School. One, two or three hours a day. Apply to J. M. Rogers, 179, North Szechuen Road.

21723

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN (American) desires room, or room and board. Please state terms and nationality. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

21715 M. 26

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED godown, Central locality, ground floor. Rent not over 50 taels per month. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

21733 M.23.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT, wanted to hire, from April 17 p.m. to April 23 p.m. Replies to Liddell, Municipal Council Secretariat.

21737 M.23.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply MRS. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom attached. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

SHOP, and rooms with board, to let; accommodation for table boarder. Apply Swiss Butchery, Broadway.

21729 M.23.

EUROPEAN family in Western district are prepared to take lady or gentleman paying guest. Select locality, with lawn. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

21727 M.23.

TO LET, with board, excellently furnished airy rooms, single or en suite, with private baths and balconies, facing south, vicinity Race Course. All modern conveniences. Cuisine under foreign supervision. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

21726 M.23.

TO LET, by private neutral family, Quinsan Gardens, furnished rooms with board, all comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 333 THE CHINA PRESS.

21665 M.22.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Chinese stenographer and typist desires position in a mercantile office. Apply Q517, Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

21743 M.22.

FOREIGNER, aged 25, seeks situation in large foreign firm to supervise Chinese staff. Exceptionally good Chinese scholar. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

21730 M.23.

RUSSIAN lady (from Petrograd), speaks little English, desires occupation (without salary), where she can increase her knowledge of English. Completed 8th class gymnasium. Reply Box No. 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

21739 M.23.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge shorthand and typing, seeks position. Can assist in general office work. Willing to start with moderate salary. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

21714 M. 22

POSITION WANTED by a young lady as a steno-typist (beginner). Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

21676 M.23.

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 31 Kiangse Road.

21553 M.23.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES TO LET, No. 45 Bubbling Well Road, large seven-roomed detached house, Tls. 100 per month. 46 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115. 113 Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandahs, garden and stabling, Tls. 90. 123, Avenue Road, eight-roomed, attics, closed verandahs, garage, etc., Tls. 135. Apply to 10 Yangtsepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

21742 M.28.

TO LET, from May 15th, in Jessfield Road, well-furnished house, including linen and plate. Six large rooms and four attics. Tennis court, garage and stable. Rent Tls. 140. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

21740 M.25.

TO LET for eighteen months, in Yangtszepoo, a furnished house of six rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms and verandahs, facing south, very cool, quiet neighborhood, inexpensive rent. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

21716 M. 23

TO LET, detached furnished house, French-town, end June to middle September, six rooms, mosquito curtains throughout, tennis, garage, about 5 miles from Bund. Cool, open country. Ten minutes walk from nearest tramline. Or advertiser would consider taking in a married couple or two bachelors during above period when his wife will be away. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

21708 M. 22

MOKANSHAN house to let, or for sale. Rental for season, $160. Discount to missionaries. J. W. Crofoot, Pont Ste. Catherine, Shanghai.

21710 M. 22

TO LET, 170C Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 90 per month. 34 Seymour Road, Tls. 125 per month. 21 North Honan Road, Tls. 50 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

21701

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Australian horse and rubber tyred victoria, in good condition, complete with all sundries for Tls. 450. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

21745 M.22.

FOR SALE, Brazier landaulette, in good running order. Price Tls. 1,600. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

21740 M.25.

FOR SALE, a lot of cigars and cheroots of good brands (giving up smoking), $5.50, worth double. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

21744 M.23.

FOR SALE, one four-cylinder Bébé Peugot runabout, in good condition and running order. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Garage phones: West 1202 and 1213.

21732 M.23.

-:- -:- Financial And Commercial News -:- -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 21, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/7=Tls. 4.36
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $6.00
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 109=Tls. 91.74
@ 72.7=Mex. $126.19
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.4125
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 278
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1868
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Bar Silver ..... 47⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.14
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76⅝

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/7⅛
London	Demand	4/7⅛
India	T.T.	307⅛
Paris	T.T.	606
Paris	Demand	609
New York	T.T.	110
New York	Demand	110¼
Hongkong	T.T.	68¼
Japan	T.T.	46¼
Batavia	T.T.	209½
Singapore	T.T.	50⅝

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/8
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/9½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/9⅝
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/10
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/10¼
Paris	4 m/s.	637
New York	o/d. Docy.	110¼
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	115¼

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,625 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $8.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

„	1 @ 609½	Francs	6.79
„	0.81 @ 111½	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 46½	Yen	2.42
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.92
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1 @ —	Roubles	—
Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8½			£1

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 21, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 131.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 88.00
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 186.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 10.45 cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 10.75 June

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 26.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.00 June
Langkats Tls. 25.75 March
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 184.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.65
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.70 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.50 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 16.00
Dominions Tls. 6.65
Dominions Tls. 6.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00 July
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.70
Ewo Cotton Tls. 237.50 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 21, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Hall and Holtz $13.00
Tebongs Tls. 16.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 12.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.00 cash
Kapalas Tls. 0.50 cash

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending March 19:

Exchange.—The London and New York maximum prices of silver remain at 47⅝d. and G.$1.01½ respectively. Buying by gold dealers and some settlements of T-T on London on Government account brought our rate to 4/6½ on the 17th inst. During the last two days the gold dealers have shown some disposition to resell, and with a fair amount of export paper on the market our rates recovered ½d. to 4/7 (T-T on London). At the close the market is uncertain as the gold dealers make no definite movement to reduce their position, but any improvement in exports would bring a firm market.

Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 28,776,000 is slightly lower than last week. The stock of Chinese and Mexican dollars at $20,880,000 is over $1,000,000 up.

Financial Conditions In The United States

New York, February 12.—Under the auspices of the savings banks section of the American Bankers Association there has been inaugurated a nationwide campaign to popularise savings banks and to aid holders of small Liberty bonds to keep out of the clutches of sharpers and confidence men who are swindling them out of their investments. Small Liberty bond owners who are in need will be encouraged to procure loans at their savings banks on notes secured by their bonds. This will insure a fair rate of interest and the retention of the property instead of its sale by the holder at a great loss. Holders thinking of parting with their bonds will be encouraged to ask the advice of their bankers as to the purchase price or as to the value of securities offered in exchange. Through their employers workers will be urged to save a sure and fixed amount each week, and school savings societies will be established. Of the $238,986,978 in subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan made by the savings banks of Greater New York, $108,663,663 was for the account of patrons who took bonds on the partial payment plan.

Railroad Appropriation

Walker D. Hines, the new Director-General of Railroads, has submitted to Secretary of the Treasury Glass a supplementary estimate for an appropriation by Congress of $750,000,000 to enable the Railroad Administration to finance the railroads during the present year. Mr. Hines estimates that $881,806,904 will be required to settle the accounts for 1918. For this purpose there is available the $500,000,000 appropriated at the outset of Government management as a "revolving fund," leaving a balance of $381,-806,904. The appropriation of $750,-000,000 would wipe out this amount and leave the sum of $368,193,096 toward meeting the capital expenditure for 1919.

Appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last week, Mr. Hines reiterated his plea that the period of Government management be extended, not, he said, because he believed in Government ownership and operation, but because he believed "there can be a form of radically reconstructed private ownership with such close Government supervision, including Government representation on the boards of directors, as will give the public and labor all of the benefits of Government ownership and at the same time will preserve the benefits of private and self-interested initiative and will avoid the political difficulties which, perhaps, are inseparable from Government ownership."

British Embargo

The announcement by the British Government that after March 1 an extensive list of articles will be denied importation except by special license has aroused some apprehension on the part of the American producers affected. While it is obvious to those familiar with the lengths to which the United Kingdom went in converting its productive organisation to war work that some artificial arrangement is necessary if Britain industry is to get back to a normal basis within a reasonable time, there are not wanting those who profess to see in this action a determination to handicap American trade and manufactures. The United States Senate has adopted a resolution calling upon the State Department for information in regard to the situation, and a reduction in shipping rates from Gulf ports to Pacific ports is in some quarters interpreted as a retaliatory measure. On the other hand there are indication that the United States Shipping Board and the British ship owners are co-operating in getting rates down to a basis that will permit competition.

The War Revenue Bill

A conference committee has agreed upon a settlement of the differences between the Senate and House of Representatives over the War Revenue Bill, and it has been submitted to the House, with the likelihood that it will be adopted without alteration. It is estimated that the proposed legislation will produce $6,070,000,000 in taxes. Under its provisions very few persons are to escape direct contribution to payment of war expenditures and none can escape numerous and heavy indirect payments. Normal taxes and surtaxes are imposed upon individual incomes, and corporations must pay a war excess profits tax and income tax. The normal tax on personal incomes is 6 percent on the first $4,000 of net income and 12 percent on net income over $4,000. The surtax begins at $5,000 and runs on a graduated scale to 64 percent of the amount over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000. On that part of the income in excess of $1,000,000 the surplus is 65 percent. Income and profits returns must be filed before March 15 and Secretary Glass has announced that no extensions beyond that date will be granted.

An unofficial estimate of the amounts to be raised under various divisions of the bill contains the following items: Income tax, $2,207,-000,000; war excess profits tax, $2,420,000,000; tax on beverages, $425,000,000; tax on cigars and tobacco, $240,600,000; tax on transportation and other facilities, $229,-000,000; excise taxes, $173,000,000.

Federal Reserve Earnings

Net earnings of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks increased from $11,202,992 in 1917 to $55,436,978 in the year 1918, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Board. The totals for all the reserve banks were as follows: Gross earnings, $67,584,418, as against $15,438,858; net earnings, $55,436,978, against $11,202,992; dividend payments, $5,540,681; transferred to surplus fund, $21,606,904; reserved for the Government franchise tax, $26,728,-442, against $1,134,234. The New York Federal Reserve Bank supplied three-eighths of the gross earnings, two-fifths of the net earnings, one-fifth of the dividend payment, one-third of the transfer to surplus, and nearly half of the entire reservation for the Government's franchise tax. By authority of the Board the banks, before making any transfer to surplus account and before making provision for the Government franchise tax, reckoned a depreciated value for Liberty bonds and charged this to their profit and loss accounts. The values placed upon the Liberty bonds were: 3½ percent Liberty, 98; 4 percent. Liberty, 93: 4½ percent Liberty, 96.

Value Of 1918 Crops

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture places the aggregate value of the farm crops in the United States for 1918 at $14,090,769,000 an increase of $584,-100,000 over 1917, the previous record value year. The thirteen principal farm crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tame hay, tobacco, and lint cotton—which formed almost 80 percent of the value of all of the country's crops in 1909, were valued in 1918 at $11,125,996,000. Illinois ranked first in the value of crops, as in 1917, Iowa, Texas, and Georgia were second, third, and fourth, likewise retaining their 1917 rank. Nebraska, which held seventh place in 1917, dropped to the seventeenth place, and California, which had ranked tenth, dropped to twenty-first.

Anti-Trust Laws

The widely diffused opinion that modification of anti-trust laws is necessary if this country is to assume the position in international trade and finance to which her resources and abilities seem to give her little has been embodied in a series of proposals which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has referred to its membership for a vote. These proposals are: (1) The Committee recommends that Congress should at once consider the situation of all statutes constituting anti-trust legislation; (2) The Committee recommends that there should be formulated standards of general business conduct to be administered by a supervisory body; (3) That an enlarged Federal Trade commission should be made the supervisory body; (4) That the membership of the Federal Trade Commission should be increased from five to nine.

The committee having the matter in charge apparently seeks to dissipate the uncertainties of anti-trust legislation now existing, to authorise closer co-operation among producers in the same line of business, and to remove sections of the Sherman law alleged to be a handicap to business growth. The Government also would be asked to tell business what it could do, as well as what it could not, and to supervise business to see that the bounds were not overstepped.

Latin-American Trade

The total value of trade during 1918 between the United States and Latin-America was $1,046,943,000 as compared with $1,648,202,000 in 1917, the increase being due to an expansion of imports from $977,849,-000 in 1917 to $1,046,943,000 last year. The value of exports from this country was $668,240,000, compared with $670,353,000 in 1917. During the year exports to Argentina declined from $107,098,000 to $105,215,000, and imports increased from $173,-245,000 to $227,128,000. Exports to Brazil declined from $66,157,000 to $57,422,000 and imports decreased from $145,274,000 to $98,038,000. Exports to Chile increased from $57,-449,000 to $66,399,000 and imports increased from $142,597,000 to $165,-782,000. Exports to Mexico declined from $110,829,000 to $97,845,000, and imports increased from $130,526,000 to $158,937,000. Exports to South America totaled in value $302,840,000 as compared with $331,893,000 in 1917 and imports to all South American countries were valued at $609,-371,000 as compared with $598,818,-000.

Business Conditions

There has been a decided drop in the wholesale prices of foodstuffs and in some instances this has been reflected in the prices to consumers. Receipts at primary markets are reported to be heavy, those of wheat being watched closely because of the apparent likelihood that while the farmers continue to receive a fixed minimum for their wheat the law of demand and supply will be permitted to establish the price for Government sales.

There is much disturbance throughout the country because of labor disputes arising over the difficulty of adjusting claims for shorter hours without a corresponding reduction in wages and the demand that forces be doubled. This is held in some quarters to be the solution of the labor idleness problem. It appears to other observers that increased production without larger buying power at home or abroad will make it impossible to maintain returns for either capital or labor.

The Money Market

The suspension of control of loans for stock exchange operations has failed to result in any spectacular dealings. Rates for call money have ranged from 3½ percent to 5 percent and time loans for short periods have been quoted from 5½ percent to 5¾ percent. Secretary Glass has denied the truth of a curious rumor to the effect that a mistake had been made by the Treasury Department and that since the signing of the armistice from $15,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000 had been returned to the Treasury, making another big Government loan unnecessary. He shows that it will be necessary by means of a loan not only to meet the redemption of $4,231,890,500 in Treasury certificates issued since about the time the armistice was signed, but also to sustain the soldiers until peace is finally re-established. —*Guaranty Trust Company Bulletin.*

Shanghai Piece Goods

In their report for week ending March 20, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. write as follows:

Local Market.—The buoyant feeling of the market continues and all classes of Grey and White Shirtings are in demand. The season for Italians and Venetians is now about past and these goods may be expected to be quiet until June or July when the inquiry should begin once more. Dealers are palpably impressed with the paucity of stocks of Spring trade qualities and are picking up whatever they can ere supplies are exhausted. The holding of Japanese fabrics is also small and it is probably a very long while since the importer enjoyed so great a rush for his goods as has been the case, subsequent to the re-opening of the market after the China New Year.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions this week showed prices of cents 76 to cents 79 for Pale Crepe and cents 75 to cents 79 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on March 29:

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet: $0.77⅛ per pound equivalent to 1s. 10d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe: $0.78⅛ per pound equivalent to 1s. 10¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady: Offered 879 tons; sold 610 tons.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

"The pipe and three trial smokes on a saloniform and the way they stood that fully endorses all your claims."—C. W. S.——Palestine, Oct. 1917.

THOROUGHLY tested by thousands of British Officers on active service, who consider it an ESSENTIAL PART of their pipe outfit—the only pipe that can be smoked in rain and wind, the "roofed-in" top (see diagram) guarantees this. Send for one.

The Wyse Pipe burns from the bottom upwards, yet it has the appearance of a high-class pipe. Page 4 of booklet explains why the ASHES DO NOT DROP OUT.

The Wyse Pipe

London made of genuine French Briar Root. Popular grade, $2.00; Extra quality, $3.50; Silver mounted, $4.50; De Luxe quality, well-aged briar root, beautifully finished, $6.50

Obtainable from WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd. Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong & Hankow

Sole Manufacturers—LAST WORD & WYSE PATENTS, Ltd., London, Eng.

BLACK BEETLES or COCKROACHES

Can be readily exterminated with

BEETLE VIRUS

Simply sprinkle the powder in the haunts of the beetles and they disappear, together with their disagreeable odour.

SAFE AND CLEAN TO USE.

60 cents a tin—2 tins $1.00

Special rates for quantities to Hotels, Factories, Ships and Railways.

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Mactavish & Co., Ltd

Chemists:

Opposite the Garden Bridge.

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WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING

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Born 1915—Still existing

MASON & CO.

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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE;

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
Skin Diseases

Examination with Uretroscope
X-Ray and Diathermy

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19 50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24 00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.25			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19 20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20 21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.			220						8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linch-ng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19 02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.			420						10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13 20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.48	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53		21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00		22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express E	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10.39	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/– $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq. Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Haugchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
233 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 21	—	River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 21	—	River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 21	—	River Ports	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	Hongkong	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 21	—	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 21	—	Hongkong and Canton	Pakwoo	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 21	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 21	—	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Mar. 21	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Am. D. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	WHW., Chefoo & T'tsin	Yusang	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	Swatow	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 21	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	„	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.30
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	14-16
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-30
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	„	6-7
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-$2.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, March 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwains, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain T. Honjio, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, March 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, March 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, March 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, March 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, will leave on **Saturday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Sunday, March 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, March 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, March 24**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 25**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Saturday, March 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain Mackernion, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, March 23**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Pakhoi**, Captain W. C. Cowan, will leave on **Sunday, March 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Choshu M.**, Captain N. Kamizawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, March 25**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.—The Str. **Alps M.** Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 5 Buoy on **Wednesday, March 26**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4284 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Mar.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Victoria conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 25. 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Thursday, March 27, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, March 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Tenyo Maru ..... Feb. 19
Colombia ..... Mar. 1
Stanley Dollar ..... Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru ..... Mar. 8

For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 6

For Vancouver
Harold Dollar ..... Feb. 26
Empress of Russia ..... Mar. 15

For New York Via Panama
Bloemfontein ..... Mar. 9
Bolton Castle ..... Mar. 21

For London, etc.
Teiresias ..... Feb. 18
Kitano Maru ..... Mar. 3
Celebes Maru ..... Mar. 3
Hyson ..... Mar. 7
Gleniffer ..... Mar. 8
Hector ..... Mar. 12
Atreus ..... Mar. 13
Novara ..... Mar. 13
Nore ..... Mar. 13
Bendoran ..... Mar. 16
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 17
Pyrrhus ..... Mar. 19

For Liverpool
Sado Maru ..... Feb. 19
Agamemnon ..... Feb. 19
Hector ..... Mar. 12

For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Mar. 11

For Saigon
City of St. Helens ..... Mar. 8

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about eight o'clock this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay, left Colombo on Tuesday and is due at Singapore on Monday, March 24. The Dunera will leave for Hongkong and Shanghai the same day and may be expected to arrive here on April 4.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. China left San Francisco for Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on March 15 and is due to arrive in Shanghai about April 8.

The Barbor Line s.s. Monmouth, from New York, may be expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 27.

The B.A.T. s.s. Javary, with mails from the States, is due here on March 24.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara was due to leave Singapore for Colombo and Bombay yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru (European Line) left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf about one o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Shidzuoka leaves for Kobe on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave for Tientsin direct early this morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave for Moji, Kobe and Osaka at 3.30 this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left for Hongkong via Manila yesterday at noon.

The Barber line s.s. Lowther Castle arrived at Kobe on March 19 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 28.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, from Hongkong, arrived at Woosung last night and the tender with inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty at 9.30 this morning. The Japan sails for Vancouver via ports the same night and the tender Victoria with passengers and mails will leave the Custom Jetty at 6.30.

The P.M. s.s. Eclypse, from San Francisco, arrived at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf yesterday.

The D. & Co. s.s. Bolton Catsle left for New York via Panama yesterday.

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—Rather fine weather during the day, becoming overcast in the evening. The Chinese anticyclone has shifted towards the Eastern sea. A depression crosses Liaotung while another one is developing in Hunan Hupeh and Kiangsi.

21.—Overcast and gloomy weather with S.S.E. breezes and falling barometer.

Friday, March 21, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.81	29.87
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.39	—0.29
Variation for 12 hrs. .	—0.14	—0.04
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	2.5
Temperature (Fahr.) .	50°0	54°3
Humidity	96	90
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except **Chungking** which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	April 1	S.S. Ecuador	April 5
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Colombia	May 24		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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S.S. Santa Cruz	April —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

	arr.	leave
*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	Mar. 24	Mar. 26
This steamer will call at Antwerp		
*ANDES MARU ...(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,		April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 16	Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane,	Apl. 1	Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
CHOSHU MARU ..(3,000 tons) Capt. N. Kamizawa,	Mar. 22	Mar. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU ..... (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Mar. 23	Mar. 24

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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For Vancouver Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong Via Manila	
Empress of Japan	Mar. 22	Empress of Russia	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Mar. 31	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Monteagle †	Apr. 8	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Russia	May 3	Monteagle*	May 31
Empress of Japan	May 17	Empress of Russia	June 6
Empress of Asia	May 24		

†Monteagle calls at Moji
*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

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Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds.
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Tel: Central 181.

T. K. K.
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SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	APRIL	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	27th

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

*S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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	Tons		
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ITO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	April 14

AMERICAN LINE

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FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	March 25
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 1
YOMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 8

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 22
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	March 26
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	March 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Mar. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21

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Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

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Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Future Sailings.

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 30	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R.D. Co.
Apr. 1	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 4	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 17	—	Vancouver	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 24	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 28	—	Nagasaki	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 8	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 25	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	London	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	—	London	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr. 8	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 9	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr. —	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 22	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Swatow	Upolu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	M.N.	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 23	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 23	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Chi	B. & S.
Mar. 23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 24	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 4	—	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 9*	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 22	—	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Antung	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 23	D.L.	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 23	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 24	—	Tientsin & Dalny	Choshu Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 24	—	Tientsin & Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 26	4.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 27	—	Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 28	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 28	3.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Hongkong	Kwanse	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.30	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	E. of Japan	17.30	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Pakhoi	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Japan	..	..	a16.00	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwanse	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Tungting	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Klangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 24.							
Japan & America	Chikugo Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Suma Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 26.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, March 28.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

A Money orders until 3 p.m. and parcel post 2 p.m

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Mar. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 23 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 25 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 25 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 25 D.L. Wuhu & Swatow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 25 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 27 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 27 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 28 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 28 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANIAL — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S.	"BESSIE DOLLAR" . . .	APRIL	15
S.S.	"MELVILLE DOLLAR" .	MAY	17
S.S.	"HAROLD DOLLAR" . . .	MAY	25

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S.	"TANCRED"	MARCH	30

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

New U.S. Commercial Attache In Tokio

Mr. James F. Abbott A Former Teacher In Japan—Recently In War Service

Tokio, March 12.—Mr. James F. Abbott, the new commercial attache at the American Embassy, arrived on the Empress of Asia yesterday. He is well-known both in the East and in America as an authority on Oriental affairs. Mr. Abbott succeeds Dr. Rutter, thus relieving Mr. James A. Rabbit, war trade attache, who took over Dr. Rutter's work when he left. Mr. Abbott has made five trips to the East since his graduation from Stanford University in California in 1900. He has been instructor in a prefectural commercial school, and in the Imperial Naval Academy at Etajima. He has traveled over all Japan, and has lectured and written much on Oriental subjects. His latest book, "Japanese Expansion and American Policies" has been translated into Japanese, under the title "Nichi-bei-mondai" which translates into "The Japanese-American Question."

Mr. Abbott left Japan last June to enter national service. He was attached to the Military Intelligence Division of the United States Army General Staff with the rank of captain and had his headquarters in Washington. From February until June of last year he was in Japan making a study of social and economic conditions of this country.

After returning to America from his first trip to Japan, Mr. Abbott took his doctor's degree at Chicago University. He has been a professor in Washington University at St. Louis, for fifteen years, and was granted leave of absence to make his investigations of Far Eastern affairs.

With Mr. Abbott is his son, Stanford. Mrs. Abbott and the three other children are expected to arrive in about six weeks.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$245 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 25½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$475 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355
Shipping	
Indo-China Def)	$160
Indo-China Pref)	160/– B.
"Shell"	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/–
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$159 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 132 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 87 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$117 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 79
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 220 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 155 B.
Oriental	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 177½ B.
Kungyik	Tls. 20½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 10.40 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilies	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$117 B.
Green Island	$8.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.10 B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.60 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.35 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan ..Mar. 22

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....Mar. 28

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per O.S.K. s.s. Arabia M. ..Mar. 22
Per B.A.T. s.s. Javary ....Mar. 24

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

At the APOLLO, Tonight March 22nd and 23rd

IRENE CASTLE

and

ANTONIO MORENO

in

"THE FIRST LAW"

A PATHE PLAY

A ROMANTIC DRAMA OF TODAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart of a woman.

British Gazette——Pathe's——American Gazette

LONESOME LUKE

in

"THE TWO SCRAMBLERS"

A one reel film with Harold at his very worst.

Matinee, Today at 4 p.m.
THE DOLLY SISTERS
in
"THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.
CHARLES RAY
in
"SUDDEN JIM"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT —— TONIGHT

Saturday, March 22nd

BANVARD'S AMERICAN

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

IN

"OH, PAPA"

A farce with Music.

STOP!
LOOK!!
LISTEN!!!

Did you ever lie to your Wife?
Did you ever lie to your Husband?
Did you?
Then come and see
"OH, PAPA"

Booking at Moutrie's

Sunday night same programme, Monday and Tuesday next

"THE BELL-BOY"

Matinee Today at 4.30 p.m. Children Half-Price at Matinee

At the Victoria Theatre

On March 22nd, 23rd and Matinee on Sunday

PAULINE FREDERICK

In the famous story by

ALPHONSE DAUDET

"SAPHO"

In Five Parts

AT THE MATINEE on SUNDAY, 23rd,
WILL BE SCREENED THE FIRST TWO EPISODES OF

"THE BULL'S EYE"

BY REQUEST

"TARZAN OF THE APES" WILL BE SCREENED On Monday, 24th, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

Soldiers Give Lectures To A.E.F. Students On Farming

Applications For Correspondence Courses Now Being Received From U.S. Troops In France

Paris, February 15.—Applications from A.E.F. members who want to take correspondence courses in commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, engineering and industrial subjects, arts and crafts, agriculture, and academic branches are now being received at the offices of the Army Educational Commission, 76 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris.

Already multigraph lesson sheets and other aids are being prepared, and a plan is under way to have a supervisor of correspondence course work in each of the 12 districts.

In general charge of the correspondence course work will be J. Foster Hill, engaged with the International Correspondence Schools from 1908 to 1915. W. H. Lough of New York will supervise over the commercial courses, and Dean Louis E. Reber of the University of Wisconsin will have general charge of engineering and industrial instruction.

Much progress has been made in the other branches of the Educational Commission's activities. A farmers' institute course was started in the Bordeaux region last week, with lectures on farming topics at 12 different camps. The course in each case required three days for completion, and the subjects treated included soils, live stock, horticulture, farm management, dairying, farm crops, fertilisers, methods of securing a farm, and farm finance.

More Aid For Farmer

In addition to the three days' courses a night course was given for labor troops. The lectures in each case usually lasted about 25 minutes, and were followed by about 25 minutes of questions and open discussion. These courses are to be followed up in each instance by moving pictures sent over from the States by the Department of Agriculture, and special pains will be taken to inform all men desirous of taking up farming on their return to America of the best sites and the best "buys" in the matter of land, the procuring of capital and so forth.

Among the men picked from the army to give lectures in the farmers' institute courses, and in the two weeks' courses which are to follow when the demand warrants it, are Lieut. Fred W. Jackson, garden officer of the Bordeaux region; Corporal G. D. Tombaugh, 68th C.A.C.; Private William Feller, Prisoner of War Escort Co. No. 204; Private Irving Maure, Co. B. 2nd Pioneers; 2nd Lieutenant Melvin Wilson, Base Hospital No. 6. In general charge of the agricultural education work in the A.E.F. is President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Next week will see the Dijon area visited, in all probability, by the traveling farmers' institute group.

Reading And Writing Next

Following the agricultural educational work, the general army educational program will be launched, in the Bordeaux area notably, about February 1, on the plan of the establishment of post schools for every place which has a constant population of 500 or more soldiers. According to the terms of G. O. No. 9, the attendance at these schools will be voluntary for officers and men, except for illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers. In the cases of the two latter classes the commanding officer is directed to command attendance at the schools.

Students who have entered any unit of a course of instruction at a post school, the order goes on to say, will be required to complete it, and the commanding officer is directed to required attendance. Where military duties interfere, however, a transfer or record card showing the subjects studied and the progress made will be prepared by the school officer, and turned over to the student's company or detachment commander. He will retain the card with the man's service record, and, when opportunity offers, the student-soldier will have a chance to take up his course again.

The subjects to be taught in the post schools include common school courses, modern languages, United States history—a course particularly featured—history of modern nations, civics and citizenship.

Must Understand French

As for the instruction to be carried on by the French universities for the benefit of the A.E.F., it is now practically decided that only those members of the army who can speak and understand French will be allowed to enroll. In the neighborhood of 100 men are now being planned for at the Sorbonne in Paris, with more to be distributed among the other French institutions. While they are on detached service for this university work, it is the army's plan to pay enlisted men commutation of quarters and rations. Probabilities are that attendance at the French universities by A.E.F. members will not begin before the first week in February, and the original plan to have American interpreter-instructors also in attendance has been, for the present at least, abandoned.

Details regarding the opening up of the English universities to the A.E.F. will be forthcoming at a later date.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

Lyceum Theatre

Monday, March 31st at 9 p.m.

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT

by

MIROVITCH
PIASTRO
PACI

AND FULL ORCHESTRA

OF

50 PERFORMERS

CONDUCTED BY MARIO PACI

Booking at Moutrie's.
Direction: A. STROK.

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd March

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

15th and 16th Episodes

And also showing

The final (20th) Episode

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Matinee, Today

17th and 18th Episodes

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Matinee, Sunday

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Final Episode (20th)

and

15th and 16th Episodes

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

Monday Next, 24th March

"MONTE CRISTO"

First Epoch. 4 Parts

LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

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"FAIR AND WARMER"
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21738

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Following Pipers Into Germany

By Stephen Graham
(*London Times*)

Our way was rather uncertain, we waited each night for the name of the village of the morrow. Rumor would have sent us a score of ways, to Paris, to London, to Edinburgh, to Bonn, to Coblenz. We set off for Liége, but were turned away from it, were going to enter Germany by Aix-la-Chapelle and then by Stavelot and then by Beho. Nearing Huy we turned southeastward, and, crossing the Ourthe at Hamjor, plunged into the Belgian Ardennes and came near to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

In all these wanderings the pipers were our companions, leading us and exploring the way. The various companies of the battalion took it in turn to be first in the march, to be second, to be third, to follow up the rear, and when the company was in front it heard the music in all its immediacy and splendor, but when it was behind it only heard it far away, like a child's voice sobbing or calling now and then.

Wonderful pipes! The men get tired and would fall out, but the pipes make a unity of them. Invisible tendons and muscles seem to connect the legs of all files, and all move as one, mechanically, rhythmically, certainly. The strong are reduced to the step, the weak are braced up to it. All bear the strain and share the strain. So we go on, and the miracle is in the power of the music.

The first weeks of our journeying were punctuated by long halts, but the last 10 days in the wettest of the weather were continuous marches. They made the most trying time of our experience. Boots wore out. Clothes got wet through and could not be dried. Rations were often delayed, and from continuous wearing of our heavy packs our shoulders were galled. But the curiosity to see Germany, the sense of an adventure, and the music kept our spirits up.

Thus on the morning of December 12, parading in the wet before dawn, all in our waterproof capes, we left the last forlorn village of the Belgian Ardennes and climbed out to the mysterious line which we all wished to see, that put friendly land behind and left only enemy country in front. One asked oneself what Germany would be like. But only an hour was needed to bring us to the Custom House and the sentry posts. We marched to attention, the rain streamed off our capes and trickled from our hats, but the tireless pipers played ahead, and by some one's inspiration the word went to the pipe-major, Play "Over the Border," so with a skirl that no weather could suppress we came up to the line to the strains of

March, march, all in good order,
All the blue bonnets are over the Border.

Then the pipers separated from the main body and took up their stand in a phalanx by the side of the road beside the familiar figure of our brigadier, and they played "Highland Laddie" whilst we marched past at the salute. Thus we entered Germany with no formalities and no enemy in view. We felt much cheered, though the time was cheerless, and we were full of curiosity to see the people we still called Huns, and men still talked of bayoneting and cutting throats. Presently we began to pass cottages, and we stared at them, but could see no people. Some of us shouted, "Come out and show yourselves" and "Come out of hiding," forgetting that "Jerry" was hardly likely to be awake yet.

When we began to see Germans they paid no attention to us whatever but, the woman at the well went on drawing water, and the man with straw in his arms continued his way to his barn without vouchsafing a glance. We saw women talking, with their backs to us, and they did not turn round to look at us as we passed. The children were as nonchalant towards the gay figures of our kilties as if they saw pipers every day of the week. It must be said that we were a little taken aback, a little mortified. But it rained and rained and the drums became silent, sodden and soaked with the water, and we splashed patiently and mechanically on through the mud and over the broken roads. Our fours became twos, became long threads of single file as we picked our way amidst great holes and ruts and gliding rivers of yellow ooze. When there would otherwise have been a view of Germany, trailing mist, liquefying in the wind to bitter rain, swept hither and thither across our faces. On the sides of the roads was desolation, and occasionally still, as in Belgium, the sinister grey heaps of the entrails of cows, which told of the indisciplined German army which had retired before us.

And with every one wet to the bone we climbed the excruciatingly broken road over the hill from Amel to Möderscheide. In this wretched German village we were billeted, and the men made huge bonfires in the barnyards and stood round them to dry themselves. The Germans seemed to be rather afraid of us, and servile, but very poor. Tottering old men insisted on shaking hands with us. The girls of the place seemed to be carefully kept out of our way. Billets were wretched, and the men, still fire-eating, hunted for better ones, which when found they intended to take by storm. Those who had revolvers expected to have to use them. But we only discovered that the native inhabitants slept in worse places than we had, and that every one was of the mildest disposition. Our blankets and reserve rations were in the wagons stuck at the bottom of the Amel hill. There was only one think to do—to get dry and make the best of it.

Next day, with the skies still streaming, we made the longest continuous march, some 36 kilometers, and by that effort got well into Germany. The roads improved as we got farther on but the tramp through the forest of Zitter was long, marshy and melancholy. Our company was first after the pipers, and had the full benefit of the music all the way. And we wandered inward, inward, with our seeking and haunting Gaelic melodies, into the depths of the hanging, silent wood. It was strange how aloof nature seemed to these melodies. In Scotland, or even in France, all the hills and the woods would have helped the music. But in this German land all were cold toward us, and those endless pine trees seemed to be holding hands with fingers spread before the eyes to show their shame and humiliation. There was a curious sense that the road on which we trod was not our road, and that earth and her fruits on either hand were hostile.

And how tired the men became, with half of them through the soles of their boots and with racking damp in their shoulders and backs from their rain-sodden packs. But we listened still whilst voluminous waves of melody wandered homeless over German wastes and returned to us,

I heard the pibroch sounding, sounding,
O'er the wide meadows and lands from afar,

or to the stirring strains of the March of the Battle of Harlaw, or to the crooning, hoping, sobbing of Lord Lovat's Lament, and so went on from hour to hour through the emptiness of Southern Germany. When we thought we had just about reached our camping ground for the night, we came to a guide post which showed it still to be seven kilometers on. But that was at the top of a long hill, and the road ran gently down through woods the whole way. The colonel sent a message to play Men of Portree. The rain had stopped, and an evening sky unveiled a more cheerful light. So with an easy inconsequent air we cast off care and tripped away down to the substantial and prosperous bit of Rhineland called Hellenthal, well on our way to Cologne.

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NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21655

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

21574

The Oriental Hospital

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DR. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
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SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

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